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The Daily Commercial

A LETTER from Buenos Ayres says the wool clip this year will be 106,000,000 lbs, and that the recent rise in the tariff of the United States as produced great dismay among the wool growers. But, fortunately, for some years great efforts have been made to reduce the price of that country, and, in proportion, the finer wools pay less duty. No wools will go to the United States this year but those that are fine and clean. The shearing would begin this year October 1. The woolbids fair to be finer, longer, freer from burs, and of better color than ever before.

A New Orleans letter says: "There are there not less than nine or ten lieutenant and major generals, twenty-five or thirty brigadier generals, and a hundred or more colonels and majors of more or less celebrity. General S. Buckner is now one of the editors of the New Orleans *Crescent*, and is also president of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company. The honors incident to these two positions is not sufficiently onerous to induce him to abandon the practice as a lawyer, and he not unfrequently makes his appearance in that character. General Wheeler is practicing law, and has plenty of business. Generals Longstreet, Hood and M. Jeff. Thompson, a very noteworthy trio, are all engaged in the mercantile business here, although the latter is present in New York. Longstreet is a member of the firm of Longstreet, Owen & Co. I was told that soon after his famous letter on reconstruction appeared, a number of 'other generals' got together and called upon him to ask him 'if he had gone over to the Yankees?' and the answer being satisfactory they left him, and have since cut his acquaintance. General Saxton Bragg is the president of the water works company, and of the Commercial bank, which two institutions are one and the same thing. He is old, but good for many years yet. General Dick Taylor is director in the new canal project."

Mr. Lincoln's Presentiment.

On the assembling of the court for the trial of Surratt, on Monday, Mr. Pierrepont resumed his remarks, and said he now came to a strange act in this dark drama—strange though not new—so wonderful that it seems to come from beyond the veil that separates us from death. It is not new but it is strange. All governments are of God, and for some wise purpose the great Ruler of all, by presentiments, portents, feelings, and by dreams, sends some shadowy warning of a coming dawn when a great disaster is to befall a nation. So was it in the days of Saul—when Cæsar was killed—when Brutus cried at Philippi; so was it when Christ was crucified; so was it when Harold fell at the battle of Hastings; so was it when the Czar was assassinated; so was it before the bloody death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. If, in the "Life of Cæsar," by Dr. Quincy, in the "Life of Pompey," by Plutarch, are given the portents that came to pass upon Pompey, here it is we find how Cæsar was warned. We find it true in all cases, and never in the whole history of the world has there been a single instance when the assassination of the head of government have not been brought to punishment. The assassin of a ruler never has escaped, though he has taken "wings of morning and fled to the utmost parts of the earth." On the morning of April 15th, Mr. Lincoln assembled his Cabinet together. He had reason to rejoyful, but he was anxious to hear from Sherman. Grant was there, and said Sherman was all right; but Mr. Lincoln was unnerved, and related a dream he had had the night before—a dream which he had had previous to Chancellorsville and Stone River, and whenever a disaster had happened. The members of the Cabinet who heard that relation will never forget it. A few hours afterwards Sherman was not heard from, but the dream was fulfilled. A disaster had befallen the Government, and Mr. Lincoln's spirit returned to the God who gave it. The dream was fulfilled.

Watering Place Scenes.

"John Paul," in his letter to the *Springfield Republican*, written from Saratoga, narrates a scene there—part of which he was—just as natural as life itself:

But you should have seen the scenes at the hotels: young women and old women rushing up and down the halls, some screaming fire and some shouting water, some in their stocking feet, and all in a shocking plight. Verily,

'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at their array.

Seeing Arabella at the hop in the evening, I could not believe that it was the same young lady whom I saw hopping about the hall. One of the girls looked pretty in their *robes de nuit*, their bare little feet peeping out beneath the embroidered edge like mice, and pattering on the floor like summer rain. But all don't peel" so well. There was the Dowager Dunderberg, under the shortest of canvas, backing and filling, wearing and tacking, and altogether making the worst weather of it that ever was seen. Her high quarter gallows worked and creaked, and the seams kept opening till it seemed a pregone conclusion that the old craft at the next pitch would go down stern foremost. Had she but run down before she passed up her log, and shown a staysail to the wind, she'd rode out the rough weather very comfortably, and could have given any number of the lesser and weaker vessels safe and sufficient protection under her ample lee.

You've never seen me comfort women, have you? Ah, you should have seen me on this occasion, telling them not to be afraid, that I don't believe there was any fire, that if there was it was a mile or two off, that if it wasn't a mile or two off it wouldn't hurt anybody, that was there and a whole female seminary could find shelter on my mostly bare bosom, and that—

But you may say you thought I was at the ball. Well, so I was, but having got the flames under control, I ran up in the union to see what could be done with the women. You see my name was there and I attended to "subdue" her. As it is, I flatter myself that I've rather got the dead wood on about one-half the women at the Union. I guess they won't turn up their noses at me because I'm poor and don't wear good clothes. I guess I know a thing or two about the way their toilettes are made up, and I guess I'll blow on them if they don't behave very pretty to me for the future.

STATE ITEMS.

Ex-President James Buchanan left Lancaster on Friday, to spend the season at Cape May. Mr. Stevens and others being at Bedford, the old public functionary thought, no doubt, the climate of his favorite resort would not be genial.

Mrs. Mary Wood, wife M. J. D. Wood, of Mill City, died on Thursday, while being conveyed from Franklin to her home in a carriage. The unfortunate woman had been under medical treatment at Franklin, and was returning home with her husband when death interposed.

A New York bachelor named Edward Mars eloped a few weeks ago with the wife of Chas. Culverson, of Scranton, Pa. They were found after the injured husband in Buffalo, last week. The sundered couple rushed to each other's arms like children after a short vacation, the bachelor rushed for the open window, and the reunited pair rushed aboard the first train for Scranton, buying their tickets via the Cross Cut Railroad.

The people of Schuylkill county are becoming or have become indignant at the manner in which the Reading Railroad Company are now said have been conducting their business in the matter of coal transportation from those mining regions, and have called a mass meeting to be held in Pottsville for the purpose of giving vent to their feelings and making an effort for redress of their grievances.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday announces the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Egle, the oldest lady in Harrisburg, and who had reached the ripe old age of ninety-four. Mrs. Egle—whose maiden name was Elizabeth Thomas—was born in sight of Harrisburg, and during her long and eventful life was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was an eye-witness to many interesting scenes, not only in frontier life, at a period when the Indian was occasionally to be seen in his old hunting grounds, but during that struggle for the life of the nation—the Revolutionary war. She saw and was acquainted with many of the officers of the army, during her frequent visits to Philadelphia with her father, who assisted in supplying our troops with grain. She was also among the number who had the honor of meeting George Washington while President, and during the famous whisky insurrection.

The citizens of Titusville are competing for the location of the Northwestern Soldiers' Orphans School at that place, and have made a tender of the Crittenden House to Colonel McFarland, Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans Schools. If Colonel McFarland concludes to accept the tender, the school will be established there on the 1st of September.

There is connected with the three East Pennsylvania Baptist Associations 20,795 members, nearly half the Baptists in the State. These members are distributed among 94 churches, located in 13 different counties. The churches in Pennsylvania are distributed among the Philadelphia, North Philadelphia and Central Union Associations, as shown in the Consolidated City of Philadelphia there are 28 churches, of which 28 belong to the Philadelphia Association, 7 to the North Philadelphia, and 3 to the Central Union. In Montgomery county there are 11, which 4 are in the Philadelphia, 5 in the North Philadelphia, and 2in the Central Union. Chester county has 17 churches, 6 in the Philadelphia, 3 in the North Philadelphia, and 8 in the Central Union. In Delaware county there are 7, 5 in the Philadelphia, and 1 in the Central Union. Bucks county has 6, 3 in the Philadelphia, and 3 in the North Philadelphia. Monroe has 3, both in the Philadelphia. Northampton has 1, in the Philadelphia. Lancaster has 2, 1 in each Association. Berks has 2, 1 in the Philadelphia, and 1 in the North Philadelphia. Schuylkill has 2, both in Philadelphia. Lehigh has 1, in the Philadelphia. York has 2, all in the Central Union, and Dauphin has 1, in the same Association.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1867. NO. 284.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

RETIREMENT OF THE SURRATT JURY

Provisions Made for a Lengthy Stay Out.

The Democratic Remonstrance Against Sheridan's Removal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1867.

The Surratt Case.

The Surratt case closed to-day, being the fifty-first day of the trial. The jury retired at a few minutes before noon, and late to-night nothing had been heard from them. An immense crowd remained in and about the Court House till dark, when they left, generally satisfied that that the jury will not be able to agree. It was somewhat significant when the jury retired, that they took their valises and a good supply of edibles to the jury room. To-night they sent out for bedding, and will remain locked up until morning, when the Court will meet and send for a verdict. Some of the evening papers here say the jury stand eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Surratt was exceedingly nervous and excited when the jury went out, but when an hour had elapsed and they did not return he became composed, and chatted and laughed with his friends. He was very cheerful as he walked over to jail late this evening.

Sheridan's Removal.

The course of two or three leading Democratic papers in advising the President not to remove General Sheridan, may have some effect at the White House, as the President has sent for the papers containing the articles.

To Visit Tennessee.

The President to-day expressed his intention of visiting Tennessee for a few days, and to leave the moment official duties will permit.

Trust Lands Withdrawn.

The President has ordered the postponement of the sale of the residue of the trust lands of the Sac and Fox Indians, and Shawnees and Kansas Indian trust lands, until the Senate acts upon the new treaties which provide for new disposition of these lands.

The Counsel in the Surratt Case.

The *Intelligencer* denies that the Attorney General was or is in any manner represented in the trial of Surratt. The District Attorney asked for assistance, and after the arrangements in some way had been effected, Mr. Stanbery wrote a note which serves as a voucher for Judge Pierrepont's pay.

Reconstruction in North Carolina.

The Raleigh *Standard* which reached here to-night advises the people of North Carolina to register under the Reconstruction act to the fullest extent that they may be permitted.

Denial.

The Mexican Legation takes pains to deny that Juarez is coming to Washington as Minister from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1867.

SALE OF TRUST LANDS SUSPENDED.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided, in response to applications, not to authorize the sale of the residue of the trust lands in Kansas, but to await the action of the Senate on the treaties before it, which provides for the disposition of the lands in a different way.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

A Grand National Agricultural Exhibition and horse fair will be held at the National Race Course near Washington, commencing on the 28th of October. Premium lists in money and medals to the amount of $20,000 will be awarded.

RESIGNATION.

Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen, Chief Clerk of the Freedmen's Bureau, has resigned, to take effect on the 15th instant.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were less than half a million.

MILEAGE.

The War Department has issued an order that hereafter mileage will be computed by the shortest route usually traveled. Mileage will be paid by the Isthmus routes for journeys to and from stations west of the Rocky Mountains when either of those routes is designated in the order for the journey.

IMPORTANT TO LOCAL INSPECTORS.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular notifying local inspectors of steamboats that they are required, under the inspection laws, once every year to inspect the hull, boiler, machinery and equipment of each steamer belonging to their district, and to approve of the same before granting certificates. This inspection includes the locks and safety valves, as well as other equipments. Brevet Major General A. Baird, Assistant Inspector General, is ordered to resume his duties in the department of the lake.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1867.

REPORT OF EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The report of the committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, relative to the seventeen deaths from cholera aboard the Austrian ship Guiseppi Baccarich, says the bread was mouldy and disgusting. There was neither sugar nor tea on board. The potatoes were insufficient in quantity; the treatment of the passengers was most shocking, and the great mortality among them was in consequence of bad food and water. There was neither a doctor nor drug store on board. All these outrages and needless wrongs were committed to save a few hundred dollars. The twenty passengers who have died on board have been murdered, the report emphatically says. The surviving passengers have been informed of the legal remedy they have against the firm of A. Strauss & Co., of Antwerp, for damages sustained and the dead they have lost, and several have already engaged counsel.

ARRIVAL FROM LIVERPOOL.

The steamer Queen, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

A FORGERY.

General Berriozabal, in a letter dated Matamoras, July 27, to Consul General Nevaro, pronounces the stupid and savage letter about foreigners attributed to Escobedo, as a forgery.

A BRITISH DETECTIVE MURDERED BY THE FENIANS.

A rumor is current, with the appearance of credibility, that the body of the man found in the river a fortnight ago, with a bullet hole through his head, has proved that of a British detective, who has been shot by some Fenians whose movements he was investigating. It is understood the control of the Stephens branch of the Fenian Brotherhood is to be tendered to John Savage. A Roberts Convention will be held at Cleveland about the 3d of September.

CHICAGO.

Oil Refinery Burned---Freight Train on Union Pacific Railway Thrown from the Track by Indians---Train Men Slaughtered and Merchandise Destroyed---Steamer Silver Lake Fired Into.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Fairbanks, Peck & Co.'s oil refinery was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building and stock $125,000; insured for $105,000.

A special from Omaha to-day says a freight train on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track last night at Plum Creek Station by the Indians. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were killed. The merchandise was burned. It is also reported that three or four men at the station were killed. This outrage is supposed to have been committed by Spotted Tail's band, who have been feeding at the public expense for some time.

The steamer Silver Lake, arrived from Fort Benton, was fired into by Indians forty miles above Fort Rice. One of the crew was wounded.

Another dispatch says the Indians attacked the freight train near Plum Creek last night, threw it from the track by piling ties upon the engine, and killed seven train men, set fire to the train, destroying it entirely, and threw the slaughtered bodies into the flames.

NASHVILLE.

Fatal Shooting Affrays---Brownlow's Majority 10,000.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—The militia was withdrawn from Franklin to-day.

At Clarksville on Saturday night, Frank McGuire was shot dead by the young bar-keeper, that recently killed Dick Carney, the guerilla.

On Sunday the mate of the steamer J. L. Graham was shot and killed in a difficulty with a young man in Clarksville.

The full returns are not in yet. Brownlow's majority will be 40,000.

Lost Overboard.

BOSTON, August 7.—The bark Eva H. Fiskin from New York, bound to Cadiz, put in here, having been damaged in a gale and lost her mate, cook and one seaman overboard.

THE CABINET IMBROGLIO

SECRETARY STANTON RESUMES HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES.

It is Rumored the President Will Suspend Him from Office.

The Cabinet Concur with the President in Asking Stanton to Resign.

The President to decide on His Course on Friday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1867.

The Secretary of War resumed his official duties to-day, and there is quite a calm in administration circles compared with yesterday. The President, however, is represented as intending to suspend Mr. Stanton from his position by preferring charges against him in accordance with the civil tenure act, but this is regarded in proper quarters as somewhat doubtful, so far as the facts may be known, for the reason that the law declares that such suspensions shall not take place except on satisfactory evidence to the President that the official in question is guilty of misconduct in office, or for crime, or for legal incapacitation to hold office. It is undoubtedly true, however, that the President will ignore the Secretary of War to the extent of not consulting him on official matters and of not inviting him to Cabinet meetings. The members of the Cabinet now here are unanimous in concurring with the President in asking the Secretary to resign, and several of them maintain that Mr. Stanton's course on the question of removing Sheridan will warrant the President in declaring it to be misconduct in office, and thereby bring him within the terms of the civil tenure act for suspension. The course of the President will be decided on Friday after Cabinet meeting.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following is the correct text of the correspondence recently passed between the President and Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1867.

SIR: Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

[Signed.]

To Hon. Edwin M. Secretary of War.

To which the Secretary replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1867.—SIR: Your note of this date, requesting me to resign, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

No further action has been taken by the President and the Secretary of War remains at the Department transacting business as usual.

The *Herald's* special says: The Secretary of War has refused the President's polite invitation to retire from office. The President's note is very brief, only four lines in length, and simply states that grave public considerations constrain him to request Mr. Stanton's resignation. Mr. Stanton's answer was also very brief, and intended to be severe and cutting. It is not decided what step Mr. Johnson will next take, but I think he will notify Mr. Stanton that he is no longer Secretary of War, and must vacate forthwith. After the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting the President was closeted with his secretaries until ten o'clock to-night. It is supposed it had reference to the Stanton imbroglio. The subject of Stanton's removal has been the absorbing topic of conversation to-day in every circle, and there has been much speculation as to precisely what will next transpire. Among prominent officials it seems to be the general opinion that the President has power to remove Mr. Stanton under the provisions of the first section of the tenure of office bill. Stanton kept himself almost completely shut up in his private office to-day. It is said that Secretary Seward is not altogether in favor of the President's action in this matter, and that he and Thurlow Weed are about to strive to save Stanton's head again. A year ago, when there was serious thoughts of removing Stanton, Weed and Raymond's influence, coupled with Seward's entreaties, induced the President to abandon the idea. It is now said by the friends of the President that Stanton's offices amount to a deliberate system of thwarting the President, in obstructing his policy in every way and insulting him repeatedly in his official intercourse. The President, it is claimed, has determined to tolerate this no longer, and has put his foot down firmly.

The *Tribune's* special says: Under the civil tenure bill, Mr. Johnson does not feel fully satisfied that he can remove Stanton according to the praseology quoted here. "Shall hold their offices respectively during the term of office of the President by whom they have been appointed." Should he feels satisfied he can suspend Stanton, and prohibit him from exercising the duties of War Minister. This latter point was submitted to the Cabinet, and they agreed that the President could so suspend. Mr. Johnson will, therefore, in a few days, notify Mr. Stanton that he will not hold any further official relations with him, and that he cannot be admitted to Cabinet meetings.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

Another Democratic Meeting Addressed by Judge Ranney and Colonel McCook---Accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad---A Curious Incident.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.
WOOSTER, O., August 7, 1867.

The Democratic mass meeting held here today was a very tame affair. No township delegations; no marshals, with their red sashes; no wagon loads of country lads and lasses; no processions; no enthusiasm; no evidence of the great Democratic mass meetings of other days, save the crowded lager beer saloons and drunken fights. The crowd in attendance is estimated at a few hundreds, which was entertained by auctions and swings until two o'clock, P. M., at which time the speaking commenced.

Judge Ranney's speech was simply a rehash of Judge Thurman's at Waverly, viz: "Taxes," "Banks" and "The Nigger." Col. McCook followed and introduced his speech with the stereotyped remark that Judge Ranney, in his able discourse, had covered all the ground. He thought it was idle to talk to Democrats, as they were all right any how, and lamented that Republicans would not come to hear him. I left him discussing the tax question. Very few of the leading Democrats left their business to hear the speeches. There was no excitement except over a few fights.

The mail train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad going east, this morning ran off the track, one mile west of Wooster, caused by a broken wheel. No person was injured. The engine and Express car went down an embankment, and lie nearly buried in the mud and water of Kilbuck creek. The extent and damage to the engine is unknown. A curious incident of the accident is that the engine in its plunge threw a large number of fish out of the creek into an adjoining field. The train was detained several hours by the accident.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life---Several Persons Injured.

[Per Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WAYNESBURG, PA., August 7, 1867.

About half-past one this afternoon a terrible accident occurred at the foundry of Daniel Owen, in this place. Men were engaged in getting up steam, when the boiler exploded, blowing out both ends. Mr. Owen was thrown about twenty-five feet, and severely scalded and injured, but not fatally. A son of Simeon Rinehart, Esq., was fatally injured, being thrown against a fence about forty-five feet distant, breaking his skull, arm and leg. No others were injured, but a number narrowly escaped. The building was considerably damaged. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be a lack of water. G. S. J.

Injunction Granted.

RICHMOND, August 7.—Judge Underwood has granted an injunction against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, to show cause why it shall not be declared bankrupt. This action was on motion of George Chatoon, United States Commissioner, who represents about a quarter of a million of credits.

Wife Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—A man named Wood, keeper of the navy yard boarding house, while attempting to shoot one Hough, last night, shot his wife through the heart. He was arrested and is now in jail.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

FIFTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Case Submitted to the Grand Jury.

The Charge of Judge Fisher.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1867.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—In the Surratt case to-day, after some discussion upon immaterial points, Judge Fisher charged the Jury at length, concluding as follows: "From the observations which are addressed to you, you will infer, first, that a conspiracy formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, and the heads of the Executive Departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as heinous and hurtful to the people of this country as comparing the death of the King or Queen of Great Britain is to the subjects of that realm.

"Second, That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or less crime which may flow from it.

"Third. That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all of the conspirators, and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder included in the greater crime of treason.

"Fourth, That under an indictment for a murder resulting from the prosecution of such a conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in estimating the heinous character of the offense laid in the indictment.

"Fifth, That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of murder, was at the time of its commission, President of the United States, or to prove, in order to allow the jury to take that fact into account in determining the heinous character of the crime, it being a fact of which the Court will take judicial cognizance.

"Sixth, That he who does an act by another, does it by himself, and is responsible for its consequence in a criminal case as well as in a civil case.

"Seventh, That although an *alibi*, when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defense, mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime resulting from a conspiracy unrepented of and abandoned by the party, will not avail him, if he were at some other place assigned him, performing his part in that conspiracy.

"Eighth. That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion, and a circumstance weighing against him who attempted it, because it implies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them.

"Ninth, That the flight from the scene of the crime, the fabrication of false documents, the concealments of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt.

"Tenth, Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, or by duress of fear, is not admitted as evidence against him who makes it, yet, if made freely and voluntarily, it is one of the surest proofs of guilt.

As to the credibility of witnesses, you are to be the exclusive judges. You see them face to face; you know whether they are confirmed or unsupported or contradicted by other witnesses of credit or other circumstances; you are to judge whether their testimony has been impeached, and consider every matter that will shed any light as to what has been truthfully or falsely deposed by any witness. With diligently collate, compare and carefully weigh and consider all the testimony in the case on both sides. You will not disregard or reject the testimony of any witness unless satisfied he has been sworn to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character for truth, his contradicting himself or being flatly contradicted by others of higher credit. The right or dishonesty of purpose manifested by his conduct and manner in testifying before you. In conclusion, you will take the case with the honest purpose to do justice to the United States, and the defendant. Bearing in mind that it is the office of the law to secure the punishment of the guilty and protection of the innocent. If John H. Surratt, in the honest and honorable exercise of your judgment and consciences, is not guilty, so pronounce by your verdict, thus giving a lesson of assurance that a court of justice is the asylum of innocence; on the contrary, if guilty, pronounce him guilty, and by your verdict furnish a warranty to the intended victims of guilt, and a testimonial to the country and the world that the District of Columbia, set apart by the Constitution of the United States as the theater of the exercise of the Federal power, gives the judicial guaranties essential to the protection of the President's action in his servants commissioned by the people of the Nation to do their work safe and sacred from the presence of unpunished assassins within its borders."

The jury retired to their rooms at twenty-eight minutes before twelve.

At 3:30 P. M. Judge Fisher went home. Rumors are flying that the jury stands ten to two. The prisoner was taken from the room at 4:10. The Judge returned at 5 o'clock, having had been heard from the jury, he subsequently left.

Between nine and ten o'clock bedding was brought into the Court House and taken to the jury room. The Judge has also had rooms hung and not a few are fast asleep. The room is dimly lighted with candles. Among the spectators remaining were half a dozen females.

At 10 o'clock Judge Fisher again took his position upon the bench, and was informed by one of the bailiffs that there was no prospect of an agreement. The Judge stated that he would go home, and would not order a recess, but it was understood he would not be here to receive the verdict until to-morrow morning. Some of the jurors are comfortably disposed on pallets, and others are striving to convert each other to their views.

CHARLESTON.

Case of John Frazer & Co.---The Army Worm.

CHARLESTON, August 7.—The counsel of John Frazer & Co. have prepared a lengthy answer to the bill of complaint filed against them by the Government in the United States District Court. They deny the allegation that the Charleston firm was agent for the Confederate Government for the purposes alleged in the bill, and rest their case upon the pleading made by the Liverpool firm in England, and upon the settlement there agreed upon as a conclusion in the controversy. The Charleston house will move a dissolution of the injunction restraining them from the sale of their property. The case will probably be heard by United States Judge Bryan, now sitting in Greenville. Hon. Jos. B. Campbell and Hon. A. J. McGrath are counsel for the defendants. It is understood Hon. Caleb Cushing will represent the Government. The case will probably go on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

The army worm has made its appearance among the cotton on several of the sea islands between here and Savannah.

BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Mrs. Jeff. Davis---Admiral Tegethoff.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived to-day from Charleston, and proceeds to-morrow to join her husband in Canada.

Admiral Tegethoff and the Austrian delegation to receive the remains of Maximilian, leave here to-morrow for Cincinnati, where they take steamer for New Orleans, whence an Austrian ship-of-war will take them to Mexico.

HAVANA.

The Yellow Fever---Spanish Ship Burned---Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The steamer Morro Castle brings Havana advices to the 3d. The yellow fever was beginning to attack the natives.

The Spanish ship J. A. V., in the coolie trade, took fire and burned to the water's edge at Havana.

Sugar inactive but firm at 8½@8¾ reals for No. 12.

THE TURF.

Opening of the Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 7.—The races opened today with a brilliant prospect. The first race, Travers stakes, one and three-fourth miles, was won by Ruthers, the Leighton colt being second and Decrower third. Time 3:13¼.

In the second race, two mile heats for all ages, four horses started, namely: Fleetwing, Flora McIver, Connelly and Morrissey. Fleetwing won the first and third heats, and Flora McIver the second heat. Time 3:38, 3:44 and 3:41. Morrissey was distanced in the second heat.

The New City Administration in New Orleans Satisfactory.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The *Picayune* says the first act of the new city Council is encouraging. A resolution has been sent to the Finance Committee, adopting and legalizing all outstanding city issues as on an equal footing, and pledging the Council to arrest all further issue and do all in their power to relieve the circulation.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Maj. General Butler's Report.

Gen. Grant's Order Suspending Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Tribune* publishes Butler's report, as Commissioner of Exchange during a portion of the rebellion, from which it appears that in December, 1863, he found the Confederate Generals anxious to exchange man for man, but the Confederate government refused to treat with General Butler on the ground that he commanded negro troops. Notification to that effect was sent to our government, which refused to admit the right of the Confederate authorities to outlaw our officers. Exchange continued till March, 1864, when General Butler had an interview with Commissioner Ould which convinced him that retaliation would compel the rebels to abandon their refusal to exchange colored soldiers. The government was informed of these facts, and referred the matter to Gen. Grant, who in April directed Butler to decline until otherwise ordered, all further negotiations, and shortly after instructed him to consider the determination of the rebels to make a distinction between white and colored prisoners as a refusal on their part to agree to further exchange. Butler was also instructed to receive all the sick and wounded the rebels would give up, but to send no more in exchange.

In August the rebels offered to renew the exchange man for man. Gen. Grant then telegraphed the following important order. "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange, which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North would ensure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here."

AN ENGLISH M. P. ON THE PLAINS.

An Exciting Adventure.

Hon. Thomas Cave, M. P. for Barnstaple, has returned to Chicago from the Plains, where, besides visiting the Union Pacific Railroad, he had some exciting adventures. We learn from the Chicago *Journal* that while at Julesburg, Col. Carling, commandant of the post, tendered to Mr. Cave the hospitalities of his camp, and an invitation for an antelope hunt on the prairies. At five o'clock the next morning, with the instinct of a true English gentleman, than whom there is no better representative, the invitation was at once accepted, and with Col. Carling, his orderly, and two scouts, the member of Parliament was accompanied to the field. They were not long in finding a solope in considerable numbers, and excellent sport was had. After a few hours amongst these antlered beauties, a brace of wolves appeared upon the scene, and Mr. C. — with his orderly mounted for the chase, a dash after them, and after an exciting chase of two miles came up with the coyote. For the first time, however, he found that he had left his rifle with his attendants, and turned to his orderly for his gun. In a moment he was notified that a band of hostile Indians were manoevering to cut him off from his party. This was evidently no time to tarry for the Irish elk or the wolf which had been run down and exhausted.

Mr. Cave, therefore, reluctantly gave up the chase, and putting spurs to his horse soon regained his companions, with their fire-arms, which is now dilligently at work. The right scout dashed up with the not very cheering intelligence that another band of the "gentlemen without hats" were approaching from an opposite direction, and the other scout came up with a similar report from the left.

A council of war was at once called, and the party dismounted for a stand-up fight. Being armed with the Henry repeating rifle they would doubtless have rendered a good account of themselves, had not the Indians deemed discretion the better part of valor, and concluded they could see just as well a little farther off.

The party accordingly retreated safely to camp, and Mr. C. with the reflection that if he did not bear off the scalp of the wolf, he saved his own, and thus ended our friend's first day's experience in hunting antelope upon the prairies.

A NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.

A Chapter on the Goose, His Quills, Feathers and M. Bardin.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Post* relates the following, under the above interesting and descriptive caption:

When, through the invention of steel pens, the goose thus fell from his high estate all over the civilized world, and from being "the sovereignest thing on earth" became a "thing of little mark or likelihood," a certain Monsieur Bardin was engaged here in France as the wholesale manufacturer of quills, at Joinville-et-Pont. His business was ere long reduced to almost nothing. Being, however, a man of great pluck and audacity as well as no little inventive talent, he was not discouraged. He at once began to look about him for some possible means of using the immense quantity of quills which were now set aside as worthless. But which seemed to be available for many objects of both comfort and beauty, if one could only devise the means of manufacturing them with skill and economy. Since that day his efforts have been directed towards this object, and with such success that he now employs a hundred, and at times a hundred and thirty workmen. Considering the myriad difficulties in the way, and that this branch of industry began from almost nothing, it must be admitted that this is quite a success. At the commencement he limited his efforts to making a cheap and popular imitation of steel pens from quills which were cut by machinery. Then reflecting on the heaps of useless *debris* which gradually accumulated, he turned his inventive faculties to the rest of the quill. The shining outside of the back, fine, light, transparent and withal solid, he tore off, and dyeing it green or yellow, prepared it for the use of the makers of artificial flowers. It is of this that are formed those delicate, elastic leaves and spires of grass that one sees dancing in the sunlight on ladies' bonnets. Under this comes a harder substance, which has almost the elasticity and tenacity of bristles. This he prepared for the brush-makers, and they were not slow to adopt it, seeing that they could buy it at a cheaper rate and work it in, when cut into minute strips, with the more valuable bristles. These strips are also used by the makers of flowers. From this point M. Bardin has gone on, at every step making some fresh improvement, until now he has the most substantial portion of the quill enters into a hundred of these manufactures.

The feathers or rather the plume of the quill remained to be appropriated, and here M. Bardin found himself long at fault. And yet he persevered, and though now far from the results he has ever aimed at, the future promises well, judging from what has already been done. Numerous methods of employing this waste material to a certain extent have been discovered, and if one shall finally appear sufficiently successful to warrant its adoption on a large scale, it will be a great blessing for humanity. Not only in France, but America the number of fowls that annually die and leave their feathers to be thrown away is enormous, and it is melancholy to think that a great natural product evidently designed by Providence to fill an important part in the comfort, adornment and support of our race, should be thus comparatively useless, or if used at all, employed only to shorten our days in the form of feather beds. I do not mean this latter remark as a joke, and I think the truth of it will be admitted by any one who has slept, or rather tried to do so in vain, on an article of that description in a New England country town in August. They are destructive both to moral and bodily health and many fearful violations of the third commandment may be directly traced to this source. The object of M. Bardin has been,—and he sees no reason to doubt his ultimate success—to manufacture the covering which Nature has so abundantly bestowed upon winged creatures, generally, into an equally useful and beautiful protection for mankind. There seems to be at present no reason why substance thus available may not finally be invented from this source as warm as wool, brilliant as silk and lighter and more durable than cotton. It would exceed the limits of my letter, if I should attempt to describe with any minuteness the progress that has already been made, or the various steps by which it was accomplished. They are creditable to the energy and cleverness of their author. M. Bardin began by sewing feathers together in rows with the object of making a garment somewhat like those of the ancient Aztecs. Finding but little disposition on the part of his countrymen to display themselves thus attired on the Boulevards, his ready genius suggested to him that they would make an excellent protection for young or delicate plants in greenhouses, or glass frames. For this purpose they worked to a charm, and the horticultural societies everywhere recommended them.

The next step was the discovery of feather carpets. To reach this point many difficulties were to be overcome, and that on ground entirely untried. The material was new, its combination with other substances was novel, and even the machinery must be invented by M. Bardin. However, he was nothing daunted, and after trials and efforts that would have quite baffled a perseverance less resolute, he was successful in making a carpet that not only never can wear out, but has the additional merit of being extremely beautiful. The colors which the birds display, and the patterns, though not very elaborate, quite brilliant; while there is nothing to be feared from moths or water, dust or dirt. It is a most interesting spectacle to witness the gradual advance of one of these tissues as it passes through the machine at the Exhibition. The loom first employed by M. Bardin was that of Jacquard. This, however, was found to be too complicated, and liable to get out of order. He substituted for it a loom of his own invention, so simple that the first comer would hardly need an hour's apprenticeship in order to operate with it effectively. The design to be wrought out is placed under the woof, and the weaver has only to choose from the various boxes of feathers before him the colors adapted to the pattern. The carpet is a little stiff when it leaves the loom, but M. Bardin has provided for this difficulty by a process by which it is "*durcis*"—that is, changed into the softness of down, and has more the aspect of wool than could possibly have been expected from a substance so rigid and unmanageable as the feather of a goose or hen.

Thus far the promise has been followed by a large degree of performance, but M. Bardin is now engaged on further discoveries. He claims to have invented a process by which feathers can be spun into rope, twine, or even thread. This is not yet made public, partly because he very naturally wishes to retain for himself any advantages that may accrue from it, partly by reason of certain finishing processes needed to perfect it. To this he has also added an operation for changing, or I might more properly say naturally wishes to retain for himself any the whole of the feather, the fibre and the fluff, the engine, boiler and gauges, and the strings which move the train, are all close at hand. He can look down, but not much ahead. As there are no breakers, nor icebergs, nor lee shores in the aerial ocean, a front view is of little moment.

One difficulty seems not to have been foreseen. An atmospheric air must be excluded from the bird before the hydrogen can be sent

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE news from Washington is that MR. JOHNSON has broken off personal intercourse with both GRANT and STANTON. This is one of the ludicrous features of the Cabinet question. When we consider what is the standing of the General and Secretary in contrast with that of ANDREW JOHNSON, in the estimation of the people of this country, the refusal of the latter to hold personal intercourse with the former is well calculated to provoke a huge laugh.

A PRIVATE Washington letter says much excitement exists in consequence of the Cabinet imbroglio. GRANT, says the writer, stands firmly by STANTON. Although the General says *but* little, the sum of what he does say is: "Stick, STANTON! Stick!" The Secretary scarcely needed this to induce him to remain firm in the performance of whatever he deemed his duty; but it is interesting to know that these two men, on whom the eyes of the loyal people are more eagerly bent than on any other two in the land, are so firmly bound in mutual support.

IT is right that every man should have the credit of his good actions, particularly if he is guilty of a good many that are not good. From first to last Mr. WEED has been a warm supporter of Secretary STANTON; and it is probable that it is through his influence Secretary SEWARD has been induced to exert his influence with the President against the removal of Mr. STANTON. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, is in danger of losing his own official head, in consequence of this enterprise. He could not lose it in a better cause,—indeed, he may regard it as an extremely lucky thing if he does. Better die in some such accident than a natural death in the slough of Johnsonism.

IT appears that the Italian Government, instead of being the adversary and antagonist of the Papal Government, is rather its protector. And then, when we look for the enemies that have caused his Holiness so much distress and anguish, we discover them to be the Roman people themselves, the Garibaldians being only their outside auxiliaries. To cover the whole ground, therefore, the Italian Government, through Signor RATAZZI, has intimated a willingness to secure the integrity of the Pontifical dominions, against the revolutionary movements both of the Garibaldians and of the party of action in Rome itself. If this be so, there has been a vast amount of malediction thrown away, by the friends of the Pope's temporal power, by heaping the curses on the wrong heads. But whether true or not, it does not shake the foundations of justice embodied in the remark of a member of the Italian Government, that "The Roman people had the right to endeavor to obtain freedom for their country." And, accordingly, the Revolutionary party of the Roman people are on the alert constantly to seize the first opportunity for upsetting the Papal throne.

THAT BROWNLOW should be re-elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority ranging from twenty to thirty thousand is to the Democrats a new horror. They profess not to understand it, except as proof of the utter demoralization of the people of the State, and the degeneracy of the times generally. Taken by himself, Parson BROWNLOW cannot be said to be one altogether lovely, the true representative of American manners or best type of official dignity. But by the force of his position in Tennessee he became the representative of living ideas involved in the canvass. He proclaimed boldly and stood up defiantly for equality as between the whites and blacks, and that men who had been guilty of acts of rebellion, with treason still in their hearts, should have no part in the affairs of the State. These two ideas —equality and loyalty—were inseparable from BROWNLOW, and the fact that they have triumphed so grandly and carried him again into the Executive chair, is proof how devoted are the people of Tennessee to them. Let the Democrats look at the result in its true significancy. It is not BROWNLOW, but the living ideas of equality and loyalty that won the victory. The same ideas exist and will be in the issue in every Southern State; and we believe that in no instance will the result be dissimilar from that in Tennessee. It was a long time before we made soldiers of negroes, and when the first news came of how bravely they fought, and at Millikin's Bend drove the rebels at the point of the bayonet, the question was irrevocably settled. In consequence of the obstacles and objections which inhered with the condition of affairs, the negroes have been slow in their progress to the ballot box. But throughout an entire State the trial has taken place, and the result, like the negro's first use of the bayonet, secures the future. Millikin's Bend gave the assurance of the negro's fighting qualities—Tennessee has furnished the proof of his voting qualities. He votes as he fought—for equality and loyalty. As it has been in Tennessee, so will it be in the other Southern States; and we trust some way will be devised to have it so in both Kentucky and Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. STANTON.

The distinguished ability and fidelity to the Government, which have been displayed by the Secretary of War, during all the period of its most trying times have secured to him the profound respect of all the loyal people. This being a good deal more than can be said of Mr. JOHNSON, the effort of the latter to remove Mr. STANTON from the office which he has so highly honored, very naturally arouses the suspicion that it augurs no good to the interests of the Nation, and this suggests a critical observation of the movements of the President in the case, accompanied by the wish that Mr. STANTON should maintain his position, if he can do so with the sanction of the law.

As a general thing, the power of removal and that of appointment are the same. But the very fact of special legislation having been deemed necessary, in consequence of the abuse of that power by Mr. JOHNSON, implies that restrictions and modifications, may be imposed on it by the Representatives of the people. This was the special purpose of the tenure of office bill. Removals and appointments made with designs or with tendencies that would revolutionize the character of the Administration, were meant to be precluded by this bill; for the reason, that it would be making the will and policy of one man subversive of the will of the people expressed in the most recent national elections. And if the law referred to was framed to prevent so serious an evil being effected by arbitrary Executive patronage in general, much more must it embrace so important an office as that of Secretary of War.

The plea that Mr. JOHNSON can displace Mr. STANTON, merely because Mr. STANTON was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN and not by Mr. JOHNSON, strikes us as a very flimsy quibble. And we are not surprised to learn by the later dispatches that Mr. JOHNSON has concluded not to base his action upon it. The position taken by Mr. STANTON in his response to the President's note asking him to resign, we take to be the true and terable one, viz: that according to the law, the advice and consent of the Senate, which cannot be had till Congress meets again, are requisite for his removal and for the appointment of any one else in his place.

The history of Mr. STANTON'S administration of his office, his conduct of the affairs of the army during the war, his prompt and energetic action during the excitement and danger accompanying the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and his firmness and faithfulness since that event, furnish strong reasons for his continuance in his office, as well as expose to just suspicion the effort of the Executive now to displace him. And as the interpretation of the laws, under which alone it has been deemed practicable, cannot be maintained, we hope the removal will not be effected and that Mr. STANTON will continue to be Secretary of War at least till the advice and consent of the Senate can be had.

PRUSSIANS AT HOME.

A very creditable, and, we dare say, correct view, is given of the common people of Berlin by a correspondent of the *Times*. Moving in the clean streets of the city, they appear well dressed, orderly, sober and industrious. A drunken man or a beggar is rarely seen, nor any one whose conduct is offensive to a correct sense of propriety. This is reckoned the result, in part, of the excellent system of public school instruction, and still more, of the military system in Prussia, which, although apparently oppressive and attended with many disadvantages, has the effect of establishing the young men in vigorous health, and in habits of cleanliness and order, while it developes the sense of honor and accustoms them to respect and obey law. Such results are worthy of being regarded as some offset to the inconvenience and loss of spending, as every man is required to do, several years as a private soldier in the army. To the discipline of the army, in connection with the school education of an early age, are to be attributed many of the manly qualities which pertain to the Prussian character, and make the nation the leading one in Germany.

SINCE the Tennessee election, Mr. Johnson has become little less than rabid. If the result in one State has such an effect on him, what will he do when the whole South comes to vote? Mr. Stanton, if he succeeds in holding on, will surely have to go then.

NATURAL soap has been discovered in Franklin county, Missouri. The editor of the St. Louis *Republican* declares it "equal to many of the soaps of manufacturers." That is not saying much, and it is probable the writer so intended. The comparison is rather hard on the natural article.

THE project of rebuilding the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis, has been revived. The solid men have had a conference, and agreed to see if something cannot be done about it. The prospect does not appear to be very encouraging. After what Parton told the Cincinnatians, we should suppose that they, too, would make an effort. By the way, that was a "cold scald" for Cincinnati, Parton's last in the *Atlantic*. Parton is a mountebank, evidently!

THAT the blacks are fast becoming the equals of the whites, is thought to be evident from experience. In Atlanta a couple of enterprising blacks have been detected in forgery; and we read of a black counterfeiter, and of a black rascal who evaded the revenue laws by indulging in illicit distillation. If crimes such as these were formerly unknown among the Southern negroes, it was only because they had less opportunity and intellect than the white man, whom they are now permitted to rival.

WE take the following from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, remarking that the case referred to is but the type of others, the particulars of which the reader will probably be able to supply: A correspondent asks what the *Republican* thinks of a religious society that deducted a hundred dollars from their pastor's salary during the war, but they last year increased it from $6000 to $9000. This year it is $900 with $100 out for paint. The *Republican* thinks no amount of paint or whitewash can prevent such meanness from showing through in its true color.

JURIES sometimes adopt very irregular modes of arriving at a unanimous conclusion. When equally divided, a verdict was once obtained by ascertaining which of the two parties could shout the louder. In England, recently, a lottery was started to settle the opinions of a jury that had been deliberating for five hours. Twelve tickets—ten blank, one "guilty," and a second 'not guilty" were placed in a hat; when drawn, "guilty" came out, of course such a verdict was but fitted good, but what punishment should be inflicted on a jury so utterly regardless of their duties?

RICHARD EVANS, aged 35, was found dead early Saturday morning, on the back part of a lot, near Lake street bridge, in Elmira. The particulars of his case are but slightly varied from what might be written of scores of others —victims to strong drink. The *Advertiser* says: "We remember when this man was honored and respected by his fellow townsmen; was elected to offices of trust, and had a good social position, but that one curse, which has ruined so many of the brightest and best, seized on him relentlessly, and has brought him to an early grave. Need there be a sadder example that strong drink at last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder?"

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, who has been among the Adirondacks, describes the John Brown burying place. It seems there is near the grave of the body which lies mouldering, but whose soul is marching on, according to the popular song, a large rock on which in letters one foot high and nearly one foot wide, is inscribed, "John Brown, 1859." This was done by J. A. Daniels on the order of Wendell Phillips and Francis Lee. There are also other inscriptions: Capt. John Brown, who died in 1776; Oliver Brown, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, 1859; Frederick Brown, who was killed in Kansas in 1856; Watson Brown, who died from wounds received at Harper's Ferry, in 1859.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette*, referring to the petroleum trade of that city, says: "An inspection of the statistics of the last few years will convince any one that Philadelphia is steadily gaining the lead in the trade under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This requires a large investment of active capital, very extended works, and constant enterprise; but it has all these now and is rising rapidly into great proportions. Both our river fronts south of the Navy Yard have been mainly absorbed by the trade, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has built a roadway from Point Breeze to the Greenwich Point, over which the petroleum trains are run regularly to the shipping piers and docks of the merchants engaged in the business. What the anthracite coal interest has been to our coastwise commerce petroleum is becoming to our foreign trade."

THERE is a strange absence of detail concerning the visit of Empress Eugenie to Queen Victoria. The cable announced the intended Imperial progress, and thereafter was silent. The mail brings us nothing more satisfactory. It is simply said: "The Empress Eugenie arrived at Osborne on the 22d July, on a private visit to Queen Victoria. She was accompanied by the Emperor as far as Havre, whence she embarked in the Imperial yacht for the Isle of Wight." Why the Empress went to see the Queen—whether it was to console with her on the decease of the dear departed who has now been dead some time—or whether it was to compare notes touching the Grand Turk whose domestic habits must have claimed the attention of both ladies—or whether it was to subserve some obscure political purpose—the meagre details do not enable us to determine.

Gen. Grant and the President—The Removal of Gen. Sheridan.

A Washington dispatch of the 3d instant, to the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, gives the following: General Grant has been in constant consultation with the President for several hours, both yesterday and to-day. It is said that a grave controversy has been indulged in. General Grant is reported to have expressed the opinion that the President would overstep his power in removing General Sheridan under the recent act of Congress. This opinion is based upon a thorough examination of the whole subject made by General John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff, and an able constitutional lawyer, and Chief Justice Chase. Under the influence of General Grant's reasoning on this point, the President delays his order removing Sheridan and appointing Hancock to succeed him. The affair will probably remain *in statu quo* until the return of Attorney General Stanbery. These reports create much talk here, and fears of a collision between Grant and the President are visible.

The Mississippi River.

The Mississippi river is developing a new wonder, in view of which it has been suggested that at almost any time of year the stream disappears in a mysterious yawning abyss below. At Memphis unmistakable signs exist of an under-ground channel, and facts are related going to show that constant and remarkable changes are going on: Many years ago a saw mill was at work in the swamps of Arkansas, twenty miles from the Mississippi. The owner awoke one bright morning to find his well dry, in which the day before there was three or four feet of water. He cut a trench to a broad, long surface pond, not far away, and was again supplied with an abundance of water. This trench connected the pond and well. Three days elapsed and pond and well were both empty. The old man of the mill was amazed. The story was told to a traveler from Memphis. "It is plain enough" he said, "the river is lower than for years past, and your well and pond have emptied themselves into the great sewer of the Continent." The Mississippi not only overflows, but "underflows" all the broad valley through which it passes. Its channel, however broad and deep, could not contain all the rains that fall and streams that come down from the Mountains, Territories and States of America.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Free City of Hamburg—A Slow People—Copenhagen, the "Paris of the North"—Influence of United States Institutions in Denmark.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HAMBURG, July 14, 1867.

I reached this free and ancient city in thirty-six hours from London; fare, $19, by a fine steamer. Although free in name, the proximity of monarchies seem to pervade the atmosphere with its baneful touch. Having every advantage to prosper beyond precedent, the enterprise of the place is in spite of and not with the aid of the city. My experience with a cabman will give an idea of the prevailing spirit of the place. It is about a mile from Stret's Hotel, (the best for Americans in the city,) to the Copenhagen railroad depot, and I had a full half hour to go in. I called a cab, "which was not all a cab," for it resembled anything but a cab, or any other supposable vehicle, being about as large and shapeless as a Dutch Galliot. I asked the driver if he spoke English, and he said "Yaw." I told him to drive to the depot in time for the train. He said "Yaw," and started or pretended to start. He cracked his whip, and the old mare threw up her tail in reply, and after some deliberation concluded to start at a slow walk. I urged increased speed, offering double fare. He said "Yaw," but the velocity remained in *statu quod*. I sprang frantically to my feet, vociferated and gesticulated like a stump speaker on the Fourth of July, and shook my purse under the driver's nose. He said "Yaw," and gave the horse a cut, and a switch of the tail was the only result. There seemed to be an understanding between driver and "driver," or rather the Lethean effect of the king-craft poisoned air precluded any further progress. So I fell back into my seat exhausted and gave up; but I reached the cars in time, as they, too, following the fashion, were slow before starting, and afterwards going about thirteen miles an hour. After a day's journey by rail and steamer, I arrived at Copenhagen, distant from Hamburg two hundred miles.

Copenhagen is the pleasantest place I have visited yet, provided I understood the Scandinavian tongue, which is soft and beautiful to listen to, but I find hard to learn. I have been here ten days, and only know three words, to wit: "Something to eat." (*Noget uiben maaske.*) I bought books and shut myself in my room for two days and two nights to learn enough to prevent starvation. Then dyspeptic and starving from bolting substances, crudely unknown and unpalatable, I sallied into the eating room, and asked, tremblingly, for some chicken, coffee and omelet. The waiter said "Yaw," with a smile, rushed off and brought me some materials which I might have bowed down and worshipped without sin, for they were "not in the likeness of anything in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." No, simple fare were great delicacies in Denmark, but they were luxuries, too great for my republican taste, so I dined sumptuously off bread, sour kraut and sour wine. If a person could live without eating or speaking, Copenhagen would make a splendid residence. It is called the "Paris of the North," and deservedly so. It is filled with beautiful palaces, parks, illuminated gardens and amusements without end, with the best music in Europe led by conquerors and masters of world-wide celebrity. The air is resonant with sweet sounds day and night. The palaces, museums and libraries are the very finest in Europe, or the world, and filled with princely objects. The Castle of Rosenburg alone is filled with gold, silver and jewels worth ten million pounds; one saddle, a present from the King to his son, being worth $2,000,000. As I wandered through these gorgeous, Aladdin-like halls, with their walls literally encrusted with gems that illuminated the air with their own brilliancy, a feeling of sadness and pain came over me, as I thought how many centuries of toil and pain, and poverty and vice, the jewels that flashed from these silent and deserted halls represented, and how much want and suffering they might relieve—silent and deserted, all yet eloquent with the contrast between tyranny and liberty, and I involuntarily thanked God that I was an American.

Strange is the fact that a young nation like the United States should lend those nations old almost as the world, in all that is excellent in government and civilization. Everywhere I go there I read the handwriting on the wall: The *people* speak of the United States as of some superior land, hardly to be attained in this mundane sphere, but surely and surely the great example of the United States is breaking the masses here up to the idea of self-government, and Kingcraft and Priestcraft is a fore-doomed conclusion. This truth breathes in the very atmosphere with a "Selah, shall" and "Amen."

I start on an extended tour through Europe on the 1st of August, not that I expect pleasure but hope to give my infatuated countrymen the benefit of my experience (bitter-so far) in a book as brief, honest and to the point as I can make it, and trust they will profit by it and stay at their own free and superior home. No one can conceive the troubles, great and small, innumerable and almost indescribable, incident to foreign travel.

I will write you again from Grand Hotel, Paris, and give you my additional experience and an expose of the Exposition, about one month hence.

Trusting I may get back to dear old Pennsylvania again alive, I subscribe myself,
A miserable Yankee, C. S.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is rumored, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that a Manager's Protective Association has been formed by the managers of the theaters in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Louisville, Memphis and Milwaukee, one of the planks of the platform of which is not to patronize any star who may appear at the Opera House of Chicago.

A few days ago a lot of Norwegian emigrants arrived at Milwaukee, among whom was a man with two children, aged twelve and ten. As these latter were debarking a woman sprang upon them, and, in a frenzied manner, began to kiss them and weep over them. The woman was the wife of the Norwegian and the mother of the two children. Some years before she had been led to be with a stranger to this country. Her domestic life soon lost its charm and she was left alone. She supported herself by hard labor. She learned that a load of Norwegians was to come in, and she went down to the boat, hoping, yet scarcely expecting, to meet somebody who could bring news of her husband and her little ones. The husband forgave the repentant wife, and the whole departed together for Minnesota.

There is an immense amount of unwritten history in the United States, that is, nevertheless, still cherished by tradition. For instance, the blood of the Countess Du Barri (of French Court fame) flows in American veins. Her grand-daughter came to America, visited a great city in Pennsylvania that was once accounted very fat west, shone there with her diamonds and her wit, and finally won a local Croesus. Her daughter by this marriage was even more beautiful than the mother, and the Du Barri name was preserved in part at the christening of the first male child.

Hon. Amasa Walker, who has been collecting statistics on ministers' salaries, publishes the result in the *Congregationalist*. He has received reports from one thousand ministers of eight different denominations. Of those whose reports are exact enough for classification, he finds that the average salary in 1860 was $772 58; in 1865 it was $907 27. From all his returns he deduces the general fact that since 1860 ministers' salaries have advanced not more than 20 per cent.

The Jews in Moldavia are just now being subjected to very unjust and cruel treatment for no other sin than that of being Jews. It appears, that they have been very gradually creeping into the possession of farms, inns and places of public reception in the country; that their position and prosperity have stirred the enmity of the Moldavians, a decree has been obtained to expel the Jews from their farms, inns, &c., and they are now being treated as vagaboads, thrown into prison, and transported by force beyond the Danube.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that contracts are being made for the new crop of wheat, in the western part of the State, at prices nearly one dollar lower than our millers have been paying this week for what they need to keep their regular customers supplied.

The Albany *Argus* tells of a doctor of divinity and professor in the Rochester University, who was arrested in the cars on the Western Railroad, and compelled to ride under surveillance until he could identify himself and prove that there was a mistake somewhere.

A train of emigrants who went to Oregon two years ago, reached Julesburg July 22d, on their way back to Illinois and Pennsylvania. They say Oregon is a great wheat and vegetable growing country. The soil is rich, but there is no market for farming products, and consequently the Oregonians cannot accumulate fortunes.

Fire proof muslin is an article at present occupying the attention of scientific men. It is stated that a concentrated neutral soln. tion of tungstate of soda, diluted with water, and then mixed with three per cent. of phosphate of soda, will effectually protect muslin against fire.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of families.

McCLAREAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the Spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never did and reliable article can be had. While, on the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by EXPERIENCE that FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE was the best and superceded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Market st.
Remember the place. Remember the place, 84 Market street.

PERSONAL.

—A considerable sum has been raised for a monument to General Lyon. General Sherman thought that the best monument would be a college at Springfield, Missouri. The St. Louis *Democrat* seconds the suggestion, and urges the transfer of the monument fund to this purpose. A citizen of Springfield offers to endow one professorship.

—After the greatest amount of conflicting testimony, as to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, it is now stated in England that the latest intelligence from Africa indicates "every probability of Dr. Livingstone being still alive."

—Voltaire's statue is soon to be erected in Paris. It is announced that 150,000 persons have already subscribed to the fund, and that the subscription lists will be closed at the end of September. A commission of some of the most eminent literary men of France has been selected to decide on the character of the statue.

—The latest pin which disrespectful Britons have attempted to stick into the bladder of royalty is a comic cartoon ridiculing and rebuking the Prince of Wales. It represents the Prince as Hamlet, struggling violently with a paternal-looking John Bull as Horatio, who vainly tries to restrain him from rushing after the ghost of that rake and *roue*, George IV. The Prince gazes earnestly after the ghost and cries "I'll follow thee!" It is sad to see a young man with such noble opportunities—excelled by those of no earthly position—throwing himself away and preparing trouble for his country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.

ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,

Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. Send for circular. eod

BANKRUPTCY.

BLANKS IN BANKRUPTCY

FOR

REGISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

Can be had, together with the Rules and Regulations in Bankruptcy, for this Judicial District, at the Stationery Store of

W. S. HAVEN,
CORNER WOOD & THIRD STS.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD.

HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,

RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors

IN BOND AND FREE.

No. 218 Walnut St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, my wife ROSANNA, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons not to trust or harbor her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

HUGH MCHUGH.
Allegheny City, August 6th, 1867. d*

FLOUR,

From New Southern Wheat

We are now manufacturing a superior article of FLOUR from choice new Southern Wheat, which we can safely recommend to the trade, and for family use.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.

FREEPORT

BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these

CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
NO. 103 WOOD STREET.

EUGENE LANGEN'S

PATENT SHELVING GRATES

And Smokeless Furnaces.

The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel, from coal to wood, and are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a good fire front. Over 5,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice, to suit any furnace or steam boiler.

Address Postoffice Box No. 174, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. MEISSNER.
Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

A CUTE ADVERTISING DODGE.

A certain Wholesale Druggist proclaims to the public through the medium of the Press that an injunction has been granted by the Court, restraining J. M. FULTON from manufacturing

Dr. LINDSAY'S

Improved Blood Searcher.

Such is not the case. NO INJUNCTION HAS AS YET BEEN GRANTED, the matter having been referred to the Supreme Court. My customers should not be deceived by any such advertisement.

As I will continue to Manufacture and Sell the Improved Blood Searcher, as I have a perfect right to do.

Gentlemen, your *genuine agent-ade* to claim the Sole Proprietorship, will not do.

J. M. FULTON.
eod

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.

A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,

Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at

PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 74 FIFTH STREET.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.

Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,

Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

7 Bbls. PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

Just received from Economy, and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & MCCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 183 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Moon township will meet at SHARON SCHOOL HOUSE on the LAST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to elect seven School Teachers to teach the ensuing year in said township.

P. H. STEVENSON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MACKEREBETH PETROLEUM Co. will be held at the Office of A. M. Brown, Esq., No. 114 Fifth street, on MONDAY, August 19, to elect a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

W. J. CARSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL CO.,
Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the GLASGOW OIL COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, 139 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, August 15th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, and attending to any other business that may come before them. By order

J. L. MARSHALL, Sec'y and Treas.

JULY 23, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due August 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.

(signed) WM. J. PALMER,
eod Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE U. S., 29 Fifth st.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 1, 1867.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Director of the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE U. S. having declared the Eighth Dividend from the earnings of the Corporation for the quarter ending July 1, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum upon all paid up stock, I will pay the same on demand, at my office, No. 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD J. ALLEN, Treas.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will, until further notice, transport promptly from the present terminus of this Road, at Brady's Bend to the City of Pittsburgh, any quantity of Petroleum that may be offered for 35 CENTS PER BARREL, and return empty barrels to Brady's Bend, at 10 cents each. The track of the Road is extended down to, and along the waters edge at Brady's Bend, so as to afford all necessary facilities for the convenient and speedy transfer of Oil from boat to cars.

H. BLACKSTOCK, Supt.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on

Saturday, August 31st,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate, Assembly and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Primary Elections in the Townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock, p. m., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock, p. m., for the cities and boroughs, and between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. in the townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. BAND,
H. C. MAGOWELL, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from their date, in accordance with the provisions of the instrument given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT PITT OIL CO.,
No. 24 Fifth street, (Room 4,)
PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Fort Pitt Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable at this office, on or after the 15th of August. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.

T. A. WRIGHT, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 15 Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH, August 6th, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

Payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM MUSSLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—All parties interested will please take notice that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. EAGLESFIELD and S. BERNEL in the Clothing and Merchant Tailoring and Furnishing Goods business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Retail Clothing Store, The business will be carried on by S. C. Trauerman, who is the only party authorized to collect the debts of the late firm, and all having claims against the same will present them to him for payment.

S. C. TRAUERMAN,
S. BERNEL.

Pittsburgh, August 1st, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN M. ADDY, WM. D. WILLIAMS, E. BARTLEY, who alone is authorized.

JOHN M. ADDY,
WM. D. WILLIAMS,
E. BARTLEY.

July 31, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O'HARA & ROBINSON is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the said firm, and those indebted to the same will please present their accounts at No. 6 Smithfield street for adjustment.

O'HARA & ROBINSON.
M. O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons not to purchase any of the goods, wares or merchandise belonging to the late firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON, as no individual signature is attached to each and every bill against said goods, and I will not be responsible, as I will repudiate each and every sale not made and accompanied with the signature of

MICHAEL O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, and W. G. HARRISON, at 52 Wayne street.

J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARRISON.

July 9th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Fred. Eberle, under the firm name of EBERLE & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved in regard to collection of claims and payment of debts, outstanding accounts as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

JACOB METTER.

June 28, 1867. d*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring from said firm. The business will be settled by G. B. STERRIT, at No. 134 First street.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER, for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. H. EUWER.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER:
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WATER STREET.

S. M. KERR,
MCABOY, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

BANKRUPTCY.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF MICHAEL KEARNS,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 21st DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, (as Messenger).

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF LEHMAN E. BYCK,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptc

The Daily Commercial

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

What it is Saying

The *Ambassador* says, firmly and outspokenly, that the church does not consist in mere numbers:

The Church is in its true men. And observe, we mean the organized Church—the aggregate of ecclesiastical bodies. And we aver that this visible, organic body, is really led by the very men it so often persecutes. In one, just one such soul, earnest, consecrated to God, there is truly loyal, earnest, consecrated soul, there is so much; in a thousand timid, politic, compromising souls, there is so little. There is a greater civilization in Cobden, Bright and Mill than in all the rest of the British Empire. And the future will prove it. Oh, if souls could be measured by cubic inches, we should see the mammoth presence of one true man: while the million of prudent conservatives, who never act without a view to effects, could not be discovered. Not even the pattern of Diogenes could make them palpable to sight. It is because such small souls are usually gifted in lungs, and in the council can screech out their "aye" or "nay," that we give them so much importance. In fact, the little organization, numbering its dozen, plus one true soul, is a greater body than that other organization which numbers its thousands, but cannot honestly boast one truly loyal spirit.

The *Liberal Christian* discourses of the moral significance of travel:

The great thing is not to get somewhere, but to get something worth the while into mind and heart. On the seashore, at the mountains, or in foreign lands, the one great thing for everybody is to enter intelligently, lovingly, and completely into the situation, and take up all of wisdom, beauty, and good it will yield. Looking at these things is not enough; we must see the things, appreciatingly and appropriating, so that we shall take them with us as parts of ourselves for ever. The great thing is not when we go, but how. As well to stay at home as to go abroad if we carry our daily care and drudgery, prejudice and pettiness, like the four walls of our house, shutting all the while of the persons and things we have left behind. Abandonment is the first thing. Then live in the newness. They give way to eye and ear, heart and mind. Then keep the facultied fresh and interest unabated. Then feast upon the beauty and wisdom and goodness with which this banquet world is spread.

The *Christian Intelligencer* returns to the mention of prize gentlemen:

It appears that the Jerome prize for the best gentleman of the class was not awarded at the recent Commencement of Nassau Hall. It is said that the students declined to act in the matter. The thing was done better in England. The Earl of Derby employed his gains from the translation of Homer in instituting an annual prize competition at Marlboro' School, of which he is one of the patrons. The terms here were not equivocal, but easy to be discerned and agreed upon, the reward being, but for the boy whose conduct was most marked by goodness, unselfishness, nobility and freedom from all that was low or dishonorable. Surely a prize offered for traits of this kind must exert a good influence as holding up a lofty ideal of conduct before the pupils, and reminding them that there is something better than mere acumen, however keen, or mere scholarship, however extensive and accurate.

The *Methodist* has an article on the tone of religious controversy:

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Methodist press, generally, has risen above the abusive style of controversy, and in so doing has escaped a vice which years gone by was its greatest affliction. It is a vice that lingers now only among the opponents of lay representation —and we trust not among very many of these. This method of controversy will not harm the cause of lay representation; it will only make its speedy triumph more certain. The candid are not convinced by such exhibitions of bad temper. For ourselves, we shall hold on our way unflinchingly, being well assured that the truth and the right will, in due time, be made manifest.

The *Jewish Messenger* remarks that it has become quite popular to select certain portions of the Bible, and deem them the acme of wisdom suitable for our superior judgment, and ignore others we consider unsuitable for our observance. The paper argues against it thus:

"We contend that no warrant exists for such selection. Exclusive of the duties confined to especial localities, the rest were intended for all times and seasons, and it is our duty in accordance with our mission to perform them. As an instance, some of the modern leaders contend that the Sabbath should be observed because it is a Divine institution; but in their self-conceit they deem themselves authorized to strip the Sabbatic tree of some of its fruits. They allow smoking, riding, and other conveniences, and yet insist on the Sabbath being observed. How, under such circumstances, can they expect compliance with their avowed wishes? Their followers will naturally urge, that if these things are allowed, why should we be debarred from following our usual avocations; if we may ride in cars, why not employ our own horses? It is a difference without distinction."

The *Observer* mentions some evils of college management:

One has been the undue multiplication of colleges. The effect of this has been to bring into existence a large number of colleges which, neither in their course of study, nor in any other advantages, have stood much above the grade of a good academy. We believe that the educational interests of the country would be promoted if one-half of our colleges, and if perhaps three-fourths, were annihilated to-day, or, which would be far better, if two or three or more would consolidate, merging their pecuniary resources, and in each State or large section of a State, building up an institution that should be able to furnish the means for an extended and complete education. We do not suppose that more men would be educated by adopting this course, perhaps not so many; but those who should go through the prescribed course would be better educated, the whole amount of minds trained would be far more influential upon society. Another evil is the establishment of our colleges is that so much has been expended upon the mere accessories, before making liberal provision for the endowment of professorships. The glory of a college does not consist in its buildings, its library, its laboratory, its cabinets, and other appliances, but in its professors. A college, to be a power in education, must have strong, learned, enthusiastic, devoted men. In religion, as in education, nothing can take the place of the personal influence of the right kind of men. It is an unmeasurable blessing for students to come into daily contact with strong character and rich and powerful mind. From the professor, more than from the mere text books must be derived those impressions and lessons which influence the entire subsequent history of the student, and go to the building up of a wise and useful life. What is too often left as the last thing to be provided for, is really the first step to be taken. At the very start provisions should be made for the professorships.

The *Independent* gives the West a "notice:" The West is twenty years ahead of the East; not in wealth, in culture, in refinement; but in energy of progress, in warmth of temperament, and in that sagacious instinct which is quick to recognize the spirit of the age. Heretofore we have been in the habit of looking to the East as the fountain of radical ideas. Hereafter we must look to the West. The question of women—her disabilities, her wrongs, her rights, her franchise is soon to be the test question of American politics. Nevertheless, though it is the greatest public question of modern times, it is not one which is greatly to shake the nation. It is to come to victory without pausing brough a tedious battle. The East is risening; the West is already ripe. New York still grovels like a lark in her meadows, but Michigan has already mounted toward the morning. Other Western States will soon be following on the wing. A few days ago, when the question of suffrage, without distinction of sex, came to a vote in the constitutional Convention of New York, the result showed 19 for and 125 against it; a smaller proportional minority than in England; large enough, however, to exceed our most sanguine expectations. In the Michigan constitutional Convention, at Lansing, the word "male" was last week stricken out by a vote of 29 to 96! Bravo! Let us hand over to Michigan our word "Excelsior." It is her's by right of championship. But no. There is already a previous claimant. This is Kansas—that young knight-errant of liberty!—that hero of many battles for the Good Cause! "Honor to whom honor is due!" Kansas is the bearer of the palm.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYSENTERY

Unlike other specifics in common use which act as mere temporary stypties, Holloway's Pills seize on the seat of the disease and exterminate its primary cause—by invigorating the digestive organs, stimulating the liver, purging the channels and purifying the blood, they promote a speedy restoration of health and vigor. In biliousness, sick headache, debility of the stomach, and depression of spirits, they are equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

$1,000. REWARD. $1,000.

DR. MISHLER

IS WILLING TO PAY

$1,000 REWARD

to the Proprietor of any medicine who can show that his compound has performed greater cures than

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Blood Purifier.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the unrivalled Stomachic and Tonic.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Household Remedy.

These justly popular and highly MEDICATED BITTERS are guaranteed to be an INFALLIBLE AND CERTAIN CURE for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or derangements of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. This is the only scientifically medicated compound now offered to the public in the shape of Bitters.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

Branch House, 26 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Are sold by all Druggists. TTHS

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush boiled Corn, wide; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 900 lbs White Middlings; 500 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale by 100 tons prime Old Chesse; 100 bxs do. do. do. 1,000 lbs Iron Bay Rope. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,

au6 No. 184 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CARNIVALS HAVE COME.

Immense Success of the Great Troupe.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

LaRue's Original Carnival Minstrels

Monster Organization of the Nineteenth Century, whose success is without a precedent in the annals of Minstrelsy. The soundron,

JOHNNY THOMPSON,

Greatest Ethiopian Comedian and Song and Dance Man ever lived.

HAPPY CAL. WAGNER,

The best End Man in the world. The great

AINSLEY SCOTT,

The Eminent Bass and Interlocutor.

MARMELAN'S VOCAL QUARTETTE,

Ainsley Scott, Frederick, Brasdill and Wheaton.

NED WEST,

Champion Clog Dancer of the World.

Positively Original Programmes Every Evening —this week only.

Commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents. One Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 35 cents.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;

20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;

10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;

10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;

5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH SPICES,

COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,

Goshen Cheese.

DRIED FRUITS, &c.

RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,

345 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; BRANDENBURG FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of fine goods.

The following choice brands are now in store:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' 1857 Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hirtenlei, Hockheimer, Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Schersburg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-eodd

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

JAMES B. LAZEAR,

WM. L. LAZEAR,

TTHS

EDWARD HEAZLETON,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED BOILED GROCERIES, DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN

TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

PAPER DEALERS.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

Printing and Wrapping Papers,

CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.

CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1842, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

TTHS

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 30, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

TTHS

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to

CHRISTIAN W. SCHEIBECK,

At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 81 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867. TH

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

apl28 Over National Bank of Commerce.

AUCTION SALES.

WYLIE STREET PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, AT 2 P. M.,

On the premises, near the corner of High street, will be sold two desirable Lots of Ground, each fronting 21 feet on Wylie street, extending back 65 feet, being the upper portion of the property formerly occupied by the First German M. E. Church denomination. Terms at sale. Also, at same time, will be disposed of the material contained in the Church Building, which must be removed immediately. Terms cash.

For particulars apply to

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 55 and 57 Fifth st.

GREAT SALE OF VEHICLES,

BUGGIES,

FAMILY BAROUCHES, &c.,

AT C. WEST & CO.'S ROOMS,

NO. 197 PENN STREET.

Saturday Morning, August 10,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, will be sold at the old Factory of C. West & Co., No. 197 Penn street, above St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, a great variety of over 30 Vehicles, comprising second-hand Buggies and Family Barouches; also, new Buggies, Rockaways, Dearborn Wagons, &c. Those wishing to supply themselves with a good Vehicle cheap, are invited to give this sale their attention as the stock is to be closed out.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

ON

Mount Washington, at Auction,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12th,

At 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, HIGH STREET, Mount Washington, (opposite foot of Virgin street), will be sold the large and desirable Lot of Ground, having a front of 132 feet and extending back 330 feet to a 20 foot street, on which is erected a very fine and neatly finished Frame Dwelling House, containing 8 Rooms, wide Halls, Porches front and back, with Finished Cellar. On lot is a good Stable, Out-buildings, Grape Arbors, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, and neat iron fence, with stone foundation extending along entire front. Will be sold as a whole, or in 1, 2, 3 or 4 Lots, as purchasers may desire.

This property commands a beautiful view of the Rivers, Cities and surroundings. Terms easy. Particulars by calling on

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.

55 and 57 Fifth street.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—

THE LAST OF THE SEASON,

AT

Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,

DIAMOND ALLEY,

NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern made. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower than they can be bought anywhere else in the State. Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,

Auctioneers.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE

Frank Semple and William Tatnall, plaintiffs, vs. Francis Reese, Reese Brothers and Robert Moody, defendants.

In the District Court of Allegheny County. No. 315, July Term, 1867.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, sitting in Equity in the above cause, the undersigned Receiver, appointed by the said Court, offers for sale

THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS

CONSISTING OF

ROLLING MILL

AND

HINGE FACTORY,

situated two and a half miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works; can be reached by Accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Manchester Street Cars.

The Mill comprises thirteen Boiling Furnaces, one Scrap Furnace, and five Heating Furnaces. Patent Squeezer, Muck Mill, Sheet Mill, 15-inch Bar Mill, and 8 inch Guide Mill; five Boilers, one 26-inch Cylinder Engine, five feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. MacIntosh, Hemphill & Co.; one 15-inch Cylinder Engine, new, for running 8-inch Mill Shears, Latches, &c., &c. Hinge Factory for manufacturing Strap and T Hinges, all in complete running order; capacity can be doubled at small expense. In connection with Hinge Factory is a complete Machine Shop, with Engine, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Presses, &c., &c.

Also, 700 tons of Assorted Iron, Juniata Bloom; 20 tons Metal, assorted; Fire Brick, Horses, Mules, Carts, Wagons, Harness, etc., etc.

In addition there are twenty-eight Dwelling Houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real Estate comprises eight Acres of Ground, extending from P., Ft. W. & C. RR. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 346 feet. A switch from the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. extends to the Mill; this with the river affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal and shipping product.

The sale will take place on the premises on

TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

By PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

The attention of capitalists is called to this sale as affording a rare opportunity for profitable investment.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on the undersigned at No. 1334 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will show them the premises.

M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS,

TTHS RECEIVER.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR. JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold,

Titles Examined by competent Attorney,

Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assured, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have held active business with its business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

DRY GOODS.

DARK FRENCH CHINTZ,

NEW STYLES,

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN PORTER,

94 MARKET STREET.

DRESS GOODS.

GRENADINES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
GOODS FOR SUITS.

LACE MANTLES,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
SHEETING MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS, &c.

eod

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

One copper Still, One Worm, and Tub, Six Beer Casks, Two Barrels of Singlings, Two Empty Kegs, One Hand Rake, all the Fixtures and Implements belonging to said Distillery, the Building used for said Distillery, and the Lot of Ground on which said building is situated, as the same are now seized and taken as the property of John Flanigan, at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

jy31, au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

Two Wooden Stills, One Doubler, Four Beer Tubs, One Low Wine Tub, One Spirit Tub, One Charge Tub, Two Gauging Rods, One Iron Bell Cistern, One Mash Tub and Rake, One Pair of Chopping Stones and Fixtures, One High Wine Tub, One Charge Tub, Two small Receiving Tubs, One Low Wine Tub, One Pump, Two receiving Cisterns, One Engine and Boiler, Two Barrels of Whiskey, Fifteen Gallons of Whiskey, and the Building in which said Distillery was carried on, together with all the fixtures, Implements and Appurtenances to and about the distillation of said Whiskey, in a cause of forfeiture, Seized and taken as the property of Philip Clevenger and Nelson J. Clevenger, at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

jy31,au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 9TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

Three and One-half Barrels Whisky, Two Stills, Six Mash Tubs, and the premises on which said Distillery was carried on, in a cause of forfeiture, Seized and taken as the property of John McCoy and Hugh Brady, at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

jy31,au2,5,7,8,9 U. S. MARSHAL.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE

AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE,

eod Proprietor.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

DRY GOODS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS

SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS much less than cost.

GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SKEETING, &c., &c.,

AT VERY LOW RATES.

A FULL LINE BUGLE TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
JET AND BOG WOOD JEWELRY.
FANS, BELTING, CORSETS, &c.

Wholesale Stock well assorted.

Se-CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to give us a call.

STOCK LARGE AND PROFITS SMALL.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN

& HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the

Dry Goods Line,

AND AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.

TICKINGS,

Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Checks, &c.

A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of

Barred Country Flannels.

PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.

SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

REDUCED PRICES.

Prints, warranted, 12 1-2.
Muslins, from 9.
Ginghams, from 12 1-2.
Delaines, 18.
Towels, fringed, 15.
Shawls, $1 00.
Shawls, $1 75.
Country Flannels, 45.
Cassimeres, $1 00.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

Bead Gimps and Fringes,

A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF

HALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS.

Of the best quality and most popular styles.

We invite special attention to our new lot of

ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.

THE "STAR SHIRT,"

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,

Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

Lap Weld Gas Pipe,

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.

Everything needed in

PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Salt-pans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.

WM. B. SCAIFE.

NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.

M7TH5

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,

Sheffield Cutlery Works,

SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears ground and set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD STREET,

MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH

Lamp and Glass Company,

NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Ross & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TIMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

H. M. ROLFE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SWETT, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. au5-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Se-Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

82 WATER and 109 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Also, Spring Steel of any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 140 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 124 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Jos

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

PERSONAL.—Captain G. P. Davis, Commander of the Post of Pittsburgh during the last month of the rebellion, is at present in the city attending the United States District Court.

BEING IMPROVED.—Excelsior Hall, on the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, is undergoing extensive repairs. The work of renovating was commenced last week, and the hall will be newly frescoed and painted. It is being fitted up for the accommodation of the Allegheny Male and Female Academy.

DEATH OF THOMAS LITTLE, SR.—An announcement elsewhere records the death of Thomas Little, Sr., at his residence in Oakland, last evening. Mr. Little has been actively engaged in business in this city for a period of nearly thirty years, and was highly esteemed for his personal worth in all his relations.

WHO IS HE?—A Philadelphia dispatch says: "A young Pittsburgher named Rankin has been arrested here, charged with buying goods, presenting heavy forged checks in payment, and walking off with the change in greenbacks. His operations only cover about six thousand dollars, part of which will be recovered."

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Early yesterday morning, some thief or thieves entered a house on Third street, above Grant, through the cellar, but by the time they reached the kitchen the inmates were aroused, and a scream from one of the females caused the burglars to decamp before they had obtained any booty.

DEATH OF COLONEL CAMP.—Colonel Elisha E. Camp, formerly on duty in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, died at his residence in Washington City, D. C., on Sunday evening last, in the fortieth year of his age. The deceased was a highly esteemed and intelligent gentleman, and a most efficient officer. He leaves a devoted wife and child to mourn his irreparable loss.

THE ALLEGHENY INCENDIARISM.—Debold Flockenscheir and Mark Oberdoble, the parties charged with setting fire to the dwelling of Conrad Wagner, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, on the night of the 25th ult., by which ten houses were destroyed, were brought before Justice Arent yesterday for a hearing. The case was held over for a further hearing tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock, and the accused held in two thousand dollars bail each for their appearance then. Oberdable secured bail, but Flockenscheir failed to obtain the required security, and was committed to jail.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL TO PITTSBURGH TALENT.—We learned incidentally, yesterday, of an operation performed by one of our city dentists, which we think is at least entitled to a passing notice. A Mr. Miller, who resides in Triadelphia, West Virginia, lost his nose about nine years since by cancer. Being anxious to have his loss replaced, he visited the Eastern cities, but could not find any dentist who would undertake to restore, by art, the missing member. Acting upon the suggestion of a friend, he came to this city, and called upon Dr. George W. Spencer, No. 354 Penn street, a well-known Surgeon Dentist, who at once took charge of the case, manufactured for him an artificial nose, and affixed it to his face in a skillful and highly satisfactory manner. This additional evidence of the skill and talent of Pittsburgh artists cannot but rebound to the credit of our city.

BASE BALL.

MATCH GAME AT BRADY'S BEND.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, Aug. 5, 1867.

The following is the score of a match game of ball, played this day at Brady's Bend, between Grant Club, of Mahoning, and Vulcan Club, of this place:

VULCAN.	O.	R.	GRANT.	O.	R.
R. Criswell, r.f.	5	7	Morton, 3.	2	4
Jas. Harley, c.f.	3	3	Fitzpatrick, p.	1	4
McGregor, p.	2	7	H. Hamond, c.	3	3
Beandrett, 2d b.	2	1	Smith, 1st b.	4	3
Cuppies, 3d b.	4	3	Finney, r. f.	3	3
W. Criswell, l.f.	2	3	Madden, 3d b.	1	4
Speidell's B., c.	2	2	Stokes, c.f.	2	2
Speidell's P., s.s.	4	2	M. Ransey, s.s.	4	2
Jno. Harley, 1st b.	3	7	Mullen, 2d b.	4	4
Total	27	71	Total	27	24

INNINGS.

Vulcan....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—Total.
Grant....4 7 9 1 11 4 12 11 12—71
Grant....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—24

Umpire—C. B. Winslow. Scorers—K. C. Kimball, for Grant; John McFadden, for Vulcan.

H. D. S.

Election of School Teachers.

The Board of School Directors of the First Ward Public Schools, Allegheny, have elected the following teachers for the ensuing term: Principal, J. N. Caldwell; Assistants, Mary Oglesby, Anna B. Frazier; Grammar, Lillie Hawks, Eliza Hock, Lizzie Wakeham, Mary Lankhard, Lida Tite, Lizzie Bennett, (writing teachers); Medium, Mary McQuigg, Jennie Lawrence, Charlotte Gemmell, Francis Rowland; Primary, Annie Hunter, Anna Drown, Maggie McKinney, Lizzie Gammell, Susan Omsiaer, Sarah May, Sarah M. Ewing, Artalina Hall.

The School Board of the Third ward, Allegheny, Public Schools, have elected the following teachers: Principal, W. P. Moorhead; Assistant, Miss Sarah McLaughlin; Grammar, Mary E. Carpenter; Assistants, Mary May, Jeanette H. Lecky, Annie Gammell, Maggie J. McDowell, Mrs. M. Burtt, Miss M. M. Dorrington, Miss J. M. Frazier; Primary, 1st boys, Miss Kate Patterson; 2d boys, Miss M. J. McLain; 1st girls, Miss S. Lyle; 2d girls, Sadie McQuigg.

The following teachers have been elected by the Temperanceville School Board to serve for the ensuing year: Robert Hodgson, Miss Mollie Hamilton, Miss Hattie Caldwell, Miss Lide Lee, Miss Maggie McIntyre.

Aleck Stevenson in Trouble.

The Steubenville *Herald*, of Tuesday, contains the following: The well-known Bishop Stevenson, from Pittsburgh, who has been sojourning here for some months past, laboring, he says, in the missionary cause, has been getting into trouble of an exceedingly disagreeable character. The Bishop, it appears, left a wife in Pittsburgh to whom he has been married for fourteen years and came to this city, representing himself as a widower, and as a minister of the Gospel. Since his stay here he has preached regularly at the Market or Court House every Sabbath afternoon, in a soul inspiring manner, almost sufficient to cause the very stones to rise in mutiny against the cause of Satan, and the unrighteous way of laymers. The Bishop took lodgings at a house of not a very enviable reputte in the Southern suburbs of the city, and supported himself by soliciting subscriptions for the missionary cause, of which he represented himself as agent. The preaching and subscription paper both passed along very well until Thursday evening, when a new actor appeared upon the scene in the person of the Bishop's deserted wife from Pittsburgh, armed with her marriage certificate, dated a half a score and a quarter years ago. She made complaint before Squire Junkin, against her husband, charging him with breaking into the "Seventh Commandment" and other little eccentricities too numerous at present to mention. Suffice it to say, the Bishop's cosy family arrangements below town were disturbed by the presence of the enraged wife, who also appealed with pathetic tenderness to him to return to his home. The Bishop quoted Scripture as a quietus for the time being, and vamoosed for parts unknown, with the remark that his wretchedness was at an end in this world, and, therefore, he would depart. His wife lost track of him, and after a day's fruitless search returned to her home in Pittsburgh.

Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of the borough Council of Birmingham, was held on Tuesday evening. The members present were Messrs. McIlwaine, Schwarm, Zeifell, Welker, Himsen, Wallace and Burgess Salisbury.

The Burgess stated that Mr. Frabe had signed the articles of agreement with the borough in reference to the proposed extension of the sewer.

Mr. Himsen submitted reports of the borough officers, which he had examined and found correct.

Mr. Welker moved that the Burgess be instructed to collect the balance due for paving and curbing Union alley.

Mr. Welker submitted a plan for widening Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, as proposed by the Street Regulator.

Mr. Welker moved that Council meet at 6½ o'clock, P. M., to-day, (Thursday) to go in a body to examine Liberty street.

Mr. Welker submitted a plan of the proposed sewer, the sewer to run under the property of Mr. Chambers. The plan was adopted.

A petition was presented from the residents of Center street, praying for the grading of that street. Referred to the Committee on Streets with power to act.

In regard to raising the streets, Mr. Welker reported that the Street Committee had proposed to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company that the borough would furnish the gravel, provided the Company would furnish the labor.

On motion of Mr. Welker, the matter of the hay scales in the Diamond was referred to the Market Committee.

A petition was presented from a number of the citizens of the borough, asking for the removal of the High Constable for neglect of duty. On motion, the matter was referred to the Police Committee for investigation.

On motion of Mr. Zeifill the grading of Liberty street, between Washington and Carson, and conveyance between Bingham and Neville, were awarded to Patrick Keating. On motion of Mr. McIlwaine, the paving for said streets were awarded to Patrick O'Neal. On motion Mr. Keating was allowed until September 15th to finish grading, and Mr. O'Neal till the 1st of November to finish paving.

The Solicitor proposed an ordinance compelling parties wishing to lay water or gas pipes to procure a permit. On motion of Mr. Himsen, it was referred to the Burgess and Street Committee with power to have it corrected and published.

On motion of Mr. McIlwaine, the Finance Committee were instructed to negotiate for a loan of two thousand dollars, if they deem it necessary.

A number of bills were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn, after which Council adjourned.

BOILERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings—List of Delegates and Committees—Conciliatory Measures Recommended.

The Grand Forge National Convention of the Sons of Vulcan assembled at Boilers' Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and was called to order by G. V. P. Graham.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials:

E. Scott, of Youngstown, O.; George Saunders, Boonton, N. J.; John Evans, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. H. Rane, Norristown, Pa.; W. H. Lewis, of Wyandotte, Mich. After consultation the Committee reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats in the Forge, who are representatives of Forges in their respective localities:

Chicago, Illinois, George Swayne; Troy, New York, Patrick Hamilton; James McLay; Steubenville, Ohio, A. McGuigan; Scranton, Pa., Pottsville, Pa., M. O'Neill; Pottstown, Pa., Fred. Schwanger; Benwood, West Virginia, Henry Willet; Newburgh, Ohio, William Platt, Henry Williams; New Castle, Pa., Ephraim Hoover; Wheeling, West Virginia, John Evans; Phœnixville, Pa., P. A. McGuckian and M. E. Kelly; Temperanceville, James Russell, Patrick Foley; Baltimore, Md., John L. Bennett; Sharpsburg, Pa., Thomas B. Jones and George Lingham; St. Louis, Wm. A. Lewis and Henry Roberts; Covington, Ky., James Richards and John O. Edwards; Columbia, Pa., W. B. Williams; Sharon, Pa., James B. Wilkes; Richard Davis; Niles, Ohio, David Griffith, Thomas McCollough; Danville, Pa., David W. Lewis, John L. Fields; Allentown, Pa., A. McGady; Hollidaysburg, Pa., B. F. Kremmer; Wyandotte, Mich., W. H. Lewis; Pittsburgh, James Herron, I. Vichestein, R. J. Thomas.

Objections were made to the reception of the credentials of the delegates from Newburg, when the matter was referred to a special committee of five.

After the transaction of same other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last session, which was held in Cleveland a year ago, were read and approved.

The committee appointed to investigate the objections urged against the delegates from Newburg, reported in favor of their admission, and they were invited to seats in the Convention.

The executive officers of the National Union presented their several reports, which were accepted, after which the following committees were announced:

On Reports of Officers—Hamilton, of Troy, N. J.; Scott, of Youngstown, O.; McGuigan, of Steubenville, O.; Sanders, of Boontown, N. J.; and Roberts, of St. Louis.

On Ways and Means—Edwards, of Covington, Ky.; E. A. Jones, of Birmingham, Pa.; Kelley, of Phœnixville, Pa.; Bennett, of Baltimore, Maryland; and McIntosh, of Cleveland, O.

On Workings of Organization—Humphrey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Foster of Duncannon, Pa., O'Neill, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Williams, of Newburg, O., and Scott, of Youngstown, O.

On Finance—Haddock, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lewis, of Danville, Pa.; Sutton, of Birmingham, Pa.; Evans, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Shergold, of Pittsburgh.

On Constitution—J. B. Wilkes, of Sharon, Pa.; Chiverton, of Manchester; McGinty, of Pittsburgh; Kane, of Norristown, Pa., and W. H. Lewis, of Wyandotte.

On the general interests of the Union—Chiverton, of Manchester, Pa.; McGuigan, of Steubenville, O.; Edwards, of Covington, Ky.; McGowan, of Cleveland, O., and Griffitas, of Niles, O.

Mr. Moore, of Reading, Pa., offered a resolution that sessions be held each day from eight o'clock A. M. to twelve M.; from two P. M. to five P. M., and from seven P. M. to ten P. M. This resolution was adopted, and at seven o'clock P. M. the meeting adjourned to meet at seven o'clock P. M.

The reports of the ex-officers were ably written, counselling united conciliatory action in the proceedings of the organization, and recommending the adoption of measures calculated to produce, as nearly as practicable, a uniform system of wages throughout the country. The convention is composed of representatives from all the iron producing States, and in intellectual ability will compare favorably with any Trades' Organization in the country.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at seven o'clock according to adjournment, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to audit all accounts presented: Joseph Chiverton, Manchester, Pa.; P. A. McGuckian, Phœnixville, Pa.; J. L. Bennett, Baltimore, Md., and W. H. Lewis, Wyandotte, Michigan.

The Secretary read the memories of several forges then read reports stating the condition of the various bodies represented. All were reported as in a prosperous condition.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock to meet this morning at the hour of nine o'clock precisely. The Convention, it it thought, will not finish its business and adjourn finally until Saturday next.

Among the persons in attendance is Mr. J. T. Wilkes, an iron worker from Northampton, England.

Our "Water Privileges"—What They Cost Us.

As the time approaches when our citizens will be called upon to express their approval or disapproval of the "Consolidation Act," one of the first questions which, in all probability, will affect the entire community, will open up the way for a thorough discussion of the water question. In view of the proposed change, we have examined the reports of the daily consumption of water in the proposed city. The whole amount of water consumed in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the five boroughs on the South side of the Monongahela, is nearly 12,000,000 gallons daily. The amount of coal required to force this immmese amount of water to the height of 190 feet, reaches the figure of 1,091 bushels. The average daily consumption of water in Pittsburgh for the year ending February, 1867, was 11,154,677 gallons, which required 1,070 bushels of coal (net coal) 708 bushls. All the water consumed in Pittsburgh proper is elevated to the height of 160 feet. We learn that the pumping engines in Allegheny are running day and night six days in the week, and lift 2,845,794 gallons of water a heighth of 194 feet daily. Daily consumption of coal (nut coal) 315 bushels. The Monongahela pumping engine is employed on an average ten hours each day, five days in the week, and lifts daily one million gallons of water a heighth of 210 feet. Daily consumption (of soft red coal) 68 bushels, of which 15 bushels is consumed in raising steam, leaving but 53 bushels to work the engine. The Pittsburgh pumping engines consume one bushel of hard coal for every 11,503 gallons of water raised to the height of 160 feet. The Allegheny engines, with each bushel of nut coal consumed, elevates 1,927 gallons of water to the height of 194 feet. It will be seen that the latter lifts 2,476 gallons less than the Pittsburgh engines; but the difference will not appear so great when the fact is taken into consideration that the Allegheny engine lifts the load thirty-four feet higher than the Pittsburgh Reservoir. The Monongahela engine with one bushel of red coal (which is at least twenty per cent. inferior to the coal used by the Pittsburgh water works), raises 18,967 gallons of water to the height of 210 feet.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Monongahela engine raises 9,830 gallons more than the Allegheny engine (or more than double the amount raised by the latter) 16 feet higher, and 7,384 gallons more than the Pittsburgh engine 50 feet higher than our city reservoir; or, if due allowance is made for the increased height, the Monongahela engine lifts more than double the amount of water raised by the Pittsburgh engine with the same coal. As this is a question which concerns the taxpayer, when the time comes to debate it other interesting facts will be presented. The next, and perhaps most important item which will be up for discussion, will relate solely to the water we drink. With us it is a foregone conclusion that a change *must* be made, and at an early day. If we desire to maintain our reputation as one of the healthiest cities in the Union, we must be supplied with pure water.

East Birmingham Council.

A special meeting of the East Birmingham Council was held on Tuesday evening. The members present were: Messrs. Jones, Johnson, Atkinson, Feld, Himsen and Burgess Pate.

Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Burgess to give due notice that hereafter all water crafts will be chargeable with wharfage for landing.

Messrs. Johnson, Jones, Atkinson and Feld were appointed a committee to investigate and report at next meeting what they deem proper charges for such wharfage.

Mr. Atkinson submitted the claim of A. G. Rapp, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Council then adjourned.

The Cookstown Murder.

The following is a description of John Shaw, the supposed murderer of John Evans, who came to his death in Fayette City, on Friday night last, as narrated in yesterday's COMMERCIAL: Shaw is about six feet high, has light hair, blue eyes, and complexion "aguelsh." His full name is printed on his right arm with India ink; also a female likeness. When last seen he was dressed in dark clothes, broad brim black hat and boots badly worn. It is not known in what direction he has gone, but he is supposed to have come towards Pittsburgh.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League was held on Tuesday night, at their hall in Allegheny. A number of applications for membership were presented and referred to the proper committee, and several were initiated. The resignation of thanks was returned to Mr. John Heath, of the Second ward, Allegheny, for a donation of ten dollars to the Library fund. On motion, the present committee on codifying the constitution was dismissed, and a new committee, consisting of Messrs. A. C. Patterson, J. R. Oxley, George S. Foster and H. L. Young, appointed. On motion, a committee was appointed to procure a stand of colors for the League. Mr. W. P. Allison presented his resignation as Sergeant-at-Arms, which was accepted.

The Tournament at Union Park.

The Grand Tournament by the colored citizens of this city, in honor of the victories of Freedmen, which was to have been held at Union Park on the 1st inst., and was postponed on account of the unfavorable state of the weather at that time, took place yesterday. There was a large attendance of both white and colored persons, and considerable interest manifested. A brass band furnished music, and the spectators had no reason to complain of this part of the performance.

Edward R. Parker was elected Chairman, and introduced the orator of the day, Mr. S. A. Neale, who delivered a stirring address.

The contest for the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty was very exciting. Fifteen knights, marshalled by George Lovett, Jacob Weaver and Allen Williams entered the lists. James Smith, Knight of Baltimore, was declared the first victor, and selected Miss Maggie Hill as Queen. John Bell, Knight of Boston, was the second victor, and selected as First Maid of Honor Miss Nellie Dorsey. Cyrus Ball, Knight of Steubenville, selected as Second Maid of Honor Miss Laura Lovett. Miss Jennie Lovett was declared Third Maid of Honor. The coronation ceremonies were performed by Rev. S. A. Neale. In the evening a festival was held in Davis Hall, Federal street.

Boy Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, Wm. John Graham, aged fourteen years, son of Mr. James Graham, of the Fifth ward, a member of the night police, while bathing in the Allegheny river, off one of the piers of the old Aqueduct, was noticed to sink suddenly. Several boys in a skiff, who were in the vicinity, pulled at once to him, and extended him an oar, which he seized, but while endeavoring to lift him into the boat he lost his hold, and disappeared under the water. As he did not again make his appearance an alarm was given, when several young men who were on the shore, procured a skiff, rowed to the pier, and after diving several times into the water, which was about eighteen feet deep, succeeding in recovering the body. Efforts were made to resuscitate life, but without success. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Paris Exposition—Sewing Machine Awards.

We recently published a brief telegram from Paris, announcing the award to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson of the highest premium, a gold medal, over eighty-two competitors, for the perfection of their sewing machines. The following are copies of the official documents confirming the announcement:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1867.
COMMISSION IMPERIALE CAMP-DE-MARS,
16 July, 1867.

Mr. B. Hunting, No. 139 Regent street, London:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to state that the *only Gold Medal* for the manufacture and *perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines*, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, of New York.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Member of International Jury and reporter of same.

Another letter of the same date:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I here-with give you the list of gold medals awarded in my class:

Dupuis et Dumery, for Screw Shoe-Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson, New York, for the manufacture and perfection of their Sewing-Machines and Button-hole Machines.

There is, also, in the list of *co-operators*, a Gold medal granted to Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., personally, *Promoteur* of the Sewing Machine.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY F. Q. D'ALIGNY,
Reporter of Class No. 77, (Groupe No. 6,)
Member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.

Extract from *Le Moniteur Universel*, official journal of the French Empire:

"The Wheeler & Wilson Company, of New York, manufacturers of American Sewing-Machines, have just received the *gold medal* at the Exposition Universelle, for the good construction of their machines; the new improvement for making button holes, applicable to their sewing-machines; also, for their machine especially for making button holes. This award is accorded for the general excellence of that Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have given to the sewing machine industry, in bringing their machines to the doors of all, by their cheapness and solid construction, and to follow their employment with satisfaction in families, with great advantage in work-rooms."—*Dispatch.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

On Tuesday, Samuel Little, a resident of Sewickley, made an information against one Wm. Brooks, also a resident of the same borough, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was placed in the hands of Chief Long, who succeeded in arresting the accused. A verdict was had a hearing, which resulted in his being held to bail for trial in the sum of $300.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF CASES.

Frederick Hess lodged complaint yesterday against Frederick Killain, for malicious mischief. Deponent alleges that defendant broke a pane of glass, valued at five dollars, in his show case, and that he refuses to pay for the damage done. A warrant was issued.

Frederick Bauman, a resident of Marshallsownship, made an information against a man named Schebley, charging him with maliciously destroying his property. The prosecutor alleges that while driving a spring wagon along Ohio street, Allegheny, the defendant drove the tongue of his wagon into the spokes of the forward wheel of Bauman's, one of the wheels and breaking an axle. A warrant for the defendant's arrest was placed in the hands of a constable.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Washington Rhees was charged with false pretense on oath of A. C. Newman. Mr. Newman alleges that on the 12th of August, 1866, Ayres obtained from him clothing to the value of $9 00 paying on the same two dollars, and promising to pay the remainder in short time. Deponent says that he has money coming to him from his employer, and he would pay him in a few days. Subsequent investigations of defendant turned out to be false, and the bill yet remains unpaid. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Kerr.

MAKING THE TRACK.

Mary Snortman instituted a suit against Theodore Hoskins, charging him with breach of the peace. A warrant was issued in the case, and the accused, [Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

M. Kaufman was arrested yesterday by officer Bell, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Philomena Ochs. The prosecutrix alleges that Kaufman seized her by the arm, shook her in a violent manner, and then pushed her out of the house. Both parties live in the Fifth ward. Kaufman gave bail for a hearing.

SURETY CASE.

John Driscoll preferred a charge of surety against D. O'Leary, alleging that the latter threatened to take his life. O'Leary was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

FELO DE SE.

Joseph Beck had a hearing yesterday on the charge of false pretenses, preferred by Mrs. Winnifred Davis, which resulted in his being committed to jail for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Beck obtained the required security, three hundred dollars, and was released.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

WIFE BEATING.

Charles Winters was before this magistrate yesterday, charged with assault and battery, in beating and abusing his wife, Kate Winters. A partial hearing was had in the case, which resulted in the accused being committed to jail for further hearing this evening, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

DESERTION.

Mrs. Dougherty lodged information against her husband, Archibald Dougherty, for desertion, alleging that he had abandoned and refused to maintain her. A warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of Constable Hoffman.

Mrs. Elizabeth West made a similar complaint against her husband, John West. The latter was arrested, but the matter was amicably settled.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

A colored man named Solomon Lee, of Lower St. Clair township, made an information against Mrs. Jane Hackney, for surety of the peace. Held to Court.

Martha Dietric made information against Philip Engine with one bushel of red coal (which is at least twenty per cent. inferior to the coal used by the Pittsburgh water works), raises 18,967 gallons of water to the height of 210 feet.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brunsills and Greensboro.

J. L. Moorhouse, 200 bundles straw boards; R. G. Banie, 100 bbls flour; John Flack, 10 boxes glass; Millinger & Bidwell, 2 bdls sase, M. Chatiant, 1 bbl 66°.

MARRIED:

McMILLIN—BINDLEY—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, Capt. JOHN S. McMILLIN and Miss MARY BINDLEY, daughter of John C. Bindley, Esq., all of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

WILKINS—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILKINS, widow of John Wilkins, deceased, in her 79th year.

Funeral on FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of John H. Clancy, No. 196 Western Avenue, Allegheny.

LITTLE—At his residence in Oakland, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Mr. THOS. LITTLE, aged 60 years.

Notice of Funeral in evening papers.

FULTON—At his residence, on the corner of Shady Lane and Fourth Street Road, August 4th, 1867, ANDREW FULTON, Sr., aged 66 years.

Funeral from his late residence on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will leave Patterson's Livery Stables, and Williams', Undertakers, Fourth street, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the day of funeral.

WHEELER & WILSON

AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S

INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

HAMMERED IRON FOR

OIL WELL TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE:

98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,

mh21ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,

No. 119 Second street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Ode to the Indian Herb Doctor.

Cures he has wrought of each disease,
With healing herbs and barks of trees;
Simples culled from mountain and glen,
Plucked from the moor or dragged from the fen;
The mandrake, elm, and bitter bog bean—
Sarsaparilla and horehound, I ween—
Butternut, colt's foot, and Irish moss,
The bark of the willow and garlic sauce—
With these the Doctor's wondering skill,
Each killing disease was sure to kill,
Gouts, consumption and shivering ague.
Deathly diseases—complaints that plague you;
All things nasty, for which physic's given,
Out of your soon by these herbs will be driven;
See certificates—given galore—
Citizens tell, at least three-score.
Blind and lame, who walk and see,
Given up by the doctors, twenty-three.
All grown sound and healthy by taking
Medical potions of Tumblety's making.

So all the cramped, rheumatic and stuffed,
Seeing how the Doctor was puffed,
Besieged his door at morn and noon,
Blessing their stars to have met such a boon,
Of a doctor who knew their disease without telling,
Whether by seeing or only by smelling;
Thousands came who went assured,
Satisfied all, for all were cured.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT to all who love a good cup of tea or coffee, and do not wish to drink adulterated articles. The American Tea Company, No. 2 St. Clair street, have a full line of those same Teas and Coffees that have proved so satisfactory to thousands of families who now use them daily. All goods sold retail at the New York wholesale rates.

OAKLAND PARK.—Remember the great pace this season will be opened. Time will no doubt be reduced to the twenties. John Carson enters Jimmey Dolan; H. B. Van Voorhis enters C. W. Billey; S. T. Bain enters Red Jack. These are the best horses in the country.

H. B. VAN VOORHIS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 2 St. CLAIR STREET.—Fine Black Tea, $1; fine Green Tea, $1 25; fine Japan Tea, $1 25; fresh roasted Coffee, 5 pounds for $1. No inferior goods sold at any price.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Dr. Spencer, Dentist, No. 254 Penn street, requests us to state to his many friends and patrons that, having removed his family to the country for the summer months, it will be necessary for those desiring to see him to call at his office during the hours of seven o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. These will be his office hours until about the 15th of September, when he will move back to the city, and can then be found at all hours.

WHITE WITNESSES.—The month of the man who purifies his teeth with SOZODONT is a witness-box, and every time he opens it two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying properties.

MTHS

SUMMER WEATHER.—The hot, sultry month of August is now upon us. The season when sickness is more fatal than at any other time. When the body is relaxed, and nature can do least to recuperate its exhausted strength. At this time we require to guard, with more than usual care against the attacks of the great enemy—disease—by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most wonderful tonic in the world. A tonic indorsed as a cure, harmless and effective FAMILY MEDICINE by millions of human beings who have thoroughly tested it and found immediate relief. By its aid the appetite is at once increased; digestion recovers its healthy tone; the vital forces are invigorated, and new life infused into the whole system. Debilitated and nervous victims awake to a feeling of true enjoyment, and life, once a burthen, becomes a source of pleasure.

Beware of the pernicious alcoholic preparations, purporting to be tonics and stomachics, puffed up daily in the newspapers! Let them alone!

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is the one PURE and RELIABLE TONIC and INVIGORATOR, and can be procured in every city, town and village in the country.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has a permanent reputation, which is rapidly increasing as the years go by. All others are but mushrooms of the hour, and die off as quickly as they spring into existence.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 7 cars pig iron; J Moorhead, 1 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 3 cars iron; Archibald & Hall, 1 bbl strap iron; W McCully & Co, 12 boxes glassware; D Wallace, 2 cars corn, 161 sacks flour; E Schalk, 201 oil tubs; Bell & Gilhart, 50 sacks bran; 1 lot oats in bulk; D Glenkinns, 100 bbls flour; J H Stewart, 1 car cut stone; J S Rea & Co, 1 car do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car do; Kingsbridge Camp, Moyr & Co, 1 do do, 1 caddy tobacco; W A Steer & Bro, 10 bbls pickles; Wm Bell, 1 do do; Shipower; J Longnage, 14 bdls frames; Henry Rea, Jr, 2 bbls bacon; Lea, Voigt & Co, 1 bbl green apples; Culp & Sibrey, 100 bbls flour; Wm Bell, 1 bbl strap iron; Wallace, Cavitt & Co, 4 boxes glassware; J Hunkle, 1 sack seed; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car cut stone; 29 boxes cheese; Van Gorder & Shepard, 25 do do; Kirkpatrick, Hall & Co, 200 bbls flour; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; Shriver, Sidenger & Co, 20 do do; Shields & Boucher, 20 do do; R F Rhodes, 15 do do; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; Alexanderson, Frazee mdse; Forsyth, Taylor & Co, 1 box candles; R A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 2 bbls soap do do; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 10 kegs nuts; C Hissem & Bro, 1 car lumber; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car do; S Alcott, 1 box slips; S McCrackart, 50 bbls highwines; P & Adams, 1 car staves; Haworth & Richmond & Co, 84 sacks flour; Bell & Gilhart, 10 tc dried beef; Ferson & Co, 150 sacks new wheat; J S Ramsey, 1 car lumber; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; Wm Bell & McCurdy & Co, 96 sacks spelter; Singer, Nimick & Co, 20 bbls dried beef, 5 do pickled pigs, 4 Orr, 5 butts tobacco; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car rye.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Machin & McCabe, 4 cars stone; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 car do; Speer, 2 do do; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car metal; J C Craig, 1 car do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car do; Wm Bell, 1 car Townsend, Hicks, 1 box; H L Fahnestock & Co, 14 kegs lead; Shoenberger & Co, 1 car staves; Conrad Lutz, 1 do do; John A Hallock, 1 do; S M Gilmore, 1 do; Sparks driving wheels; J Dugan, 1 car staves; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 car metal; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car rye, 40 do oats; Lutz & Walz, 18 beer kegs.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

John Moorhead, 21 bbls mdse to Nimick & Co, 3 billets iron, 2 cars pig iron; Parke, Ross & Co, 200 pigs iron; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car do; Wm Bell, 1 do; Gregg & Co, sacks flour; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Chalfant & Patterson, 2 box; sacks; Bummiel & Sons, 10 boxes order; Lee & Ross, 2 bbls dried beef; Jacobs, Ewart & Co, 10 bbls and 10 kegs tobacco; Atwell, Lee & Co, 20 bbls and 10 kegs do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car rye; Zug & Co, 2 do do; T M Howe, 19 bbls copper; Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 1 car pig iron; Wm Bell, 1 car do; Anderson, Cook & Co, 2 cars chick. Graff & Bettler, 1 do do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; 2 bbls molasses; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl eggs; Joseph Hastings, 1 car stone; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car do; 2 bbls apples, 14 sacks oats, 2 bbls eggs; J Hiddle, 8 bbls apples; Van Gorder & Shepard, 1 car stone; Wm Bell, 1 car do; 50 boxes mdse; M Steel & Son, 13 sacks oats; T homas Johnson, 2 bbls syrup; J Henderson & Bro, 1 bbl and 1 box mdse; Kaufman & Co, 27 sacks corn, 1 do empty sacks; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car rye.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Smith & Co, 37 bags malt; S Suit & Danner, 10 boxes cheese; Wm Graham & Co, 1 car stone; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 2 sacks; C Reider, 11 boxes cheese, 2 bbls.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

$30 Reward.

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

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